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#### DANGEROUS ELECTRIC WIRING.

N view of the recent destruction of St. Thomas's church, in New York, and some other serious fires charged to defective wiring, it is high time for preventive measures. To be sure it is very easy to make electric lighting a scapegoat in cases where, as is indeed usual, the fire has destroyed all important evidence as to its origin, but it is only too certain that defective circuits are responsible for heavy annual losses, which could for the most part be prevented. There are certain risks which come unavoidably as the result of modern improvements and which must be taken as the penalty of progress. Electrical fire risks do not belong to this privileged class; they are the result in nearly every case of using poor material, of careless installation, or of lamentable lack of foresight in the provisions made for electrical equipment. To strike at the root of the matter, the first cause of disaster is the attempt, which almost rises to the dignity of a national vice, to make about sixty cents do the work of an honest dollar. Let us follow up the matter seriatim.

The projector of a building casts about for some practicable means of screwing an extra per cent, out of his investment, and worries his architect into producing a set of plans scamped at every point, on pain of losing his job. The smallest possible allowance is made for wiring, both in space and in money, and when bids are finally called for they are upon a basis from which no honest contractor can work and live. So the cheapest bid gets the work and the bidder, always looking for profit, casts about for cheap workmen and cheap material. The former he can find only too easily and the latter, thanks to the competition forced on the manufacturers, is ready at hand. So into the cheap building cheap goods are put, with little regard to consequences which come in due season, and then follows the usual wail over the dangers of electric lighting. These dangers disappear when first class material is honestly and skilfully installed, and the problem of safety in electrical installations practically resolves itself into a question of business morals.

The fire underwriters being chief among the sufferers have done for many years sterling work in raising the standard of installations, and they have been effectively seconded by the wire manufacturers, but there is precious little use in solemnly issuing lists of approved material so long as its use is not peremptorily enforced. Every time a lax or too good natured inspector lets down the bars danger walks through, and even the underwriters themselves, under the stress of competition, have sometimes winked at the use of questionable material. So long as bad material is placed upon the market it will find plenty of users, and even good material may be so misused as to be dangerous. In our judgment far more electrical fires are due to careless installation than to downright poor wire and fittings. This class is preventable just in proportion as inspectors can be depended upon to do their whole duty in spite of obvious opportunities for temptation. Any insulation can be damaged by violence or placed in a situation where it will inevitably deteriorate. As a rule poor material and

poor work go together, but there are exceptions. In any event no manufacturer is responsible for the misuse of a first class product.

On the other hand the character of his output is a question for the manufacturer's conscience. There is need, real or supposed, for all grades of insulation. In these days the higher classes of rubber covered wire are undeniably expensive, and there is a perfectly genuine need for cheaper even if somewhat less effective coverings. Some of these are entirely safe when used with full knowledge of their properties, perhaps as safe as the most costly, under proper conditions of use. But from these cheaper insulations down there is a wretched series of substitutes and imitations, which reputable manufacturers know only too well in competition, none of them permanently safe in any situation and some of them unsafe in all. These are not made through ignorance, but deliberately to meet the demand for cheap and nasty goods.

Right here and here only is the manufacturer culpable. He knows perfectly well when he is putting out a grade of insulation which no honest contractor would wish to use, and becomes a conscious partner in the latter's rascality. It is a good sign of the times when the fire underwriters and manufacturers get together and agree upon standard specifications for insulation. It will be a still better sign when they mutually agree upon an irreducible minimum of safety and unite to exterminate unsafe materials. If the leading manufacturers would join in turning out no insulation below a certain specified grade upon any excuse whatever, and the underwriters did their full duty of inspection and condemnation, the dangerous wires could be wiped out of existence in a very short space of time. When the contractor can obtain poor insulation only with difficulty and can use or misuse it only at imminent risk of prompt condemnation, we shall hear little more of electrical fire risks. The end is worth the employment of drastic measures enforced without fear or favor.

#### RECLAIMED RUBBER.

DERHAPS no portion of the rubber manufacturing trade is attracting more attention or growing more rapidly than rubber reclaiming. This is shown not only in the new processes that from time to time are made the subjects of patents, but it is also reflected in the forming of new companies, and the erecting of additional plants. The business to-day really divides itself into three classes: First is the manufacture of reclaimed rubber along the standard lines producing either mechanical or chemical rubber, and that solely for sale to manufacturers. Second, the rubber manufacturer who has a plant for reclaiming, which is an adjunct to his own works, and the product of which is used in the manufacture of his own goods. Third, the company with the new process, sometimes a distinct advance over the old and sometimes a freak, which also caters to the general trade.

The high price of crude rubber has so stimulated the interest in reclaimed rubber that most of the above named types of reclaiming mills are busy and prosperous. Freak processes of course soon drop out of sight just as surely as those that have real merit will continue to live. Indeed, the impulse that leads an inventor in reclaimed rubber or anything else to establish a new method of doing work, is altogether commendable, and is the basis of progress. Were a drop in crude rubber to come suddenly, it would be seen that the individual reclaiming plant and the auxiliary would still exist and still be profitable, because whatever advantage the auxiliary plant may have in utilizing its own scrap or in a lessened cost of operation and superintendence, the individual operator can offset it by the purchase in larger quantities, by a more intimate knowledge of the market, and by concentration of energy to that one particular line, which in itself gives added profit.

Exactly what the future of the reclaimed rubber business will be depends upon two factors, the market for general rubber goods, and the supply of crude rubber. That the former will continue to increase notably from year to year is almost a certainty, and that crude rubber is bound to be an expensive commodity for from ten to twenty years to come is equally certain, all of which argues an increase in demand for reclaimed rubber, added attention to reclaiming processes, and better grades of goods than even the best produced to day.

OUR NEWS OF THE RUBBER TRADE of late has dealt much with increases in the capital stock of manufacturing companies, with the erection of additional factory buildings, and with the enlargement and improvement of machinery equipment. These are all definite indications of a growth of business, which are supplemented by the steady increase in the volume of imports of raw rubber. Evidently the rubber industry is keeping pace with the general prosperity, but there is the further consideration that all the while rubber is becoming a distinctive necessity in more ways, and to more people, so that whenever a check does come to the liberal buying of manufactured products the rubber industry will be among the last to feel it. The demand for rubber is permanent, and must increase. And these conditions exist alike on both sides of the Atlantic. Hence we feel that the planting of rubber trees on a large scale has begun none too soon.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN RUBBER GOODS continue to increase the figures for the last fiscal year being larger than in any former year, and more than three times as large as the exports ten years ago. This by no means indicates a lessening of the production of rubber goods elsewhere, or in the exports from any other country; it means that the world market for such goods is widening all the time. And while American rubber goods exports are on the increase, it is not at so great a rate as from Germany, for example. Besides, it must be considered that the United States last year imported more foreign made rubber goods than in any preceding twelvemonth.

THE SENDING OF ONE WIRELESS MESSAGE down the Amazon has not prevented the cable company operating in that stream from largely increasing its debenture issues. Considering how much of the time the cable remains a messageless wire its owners, who seem able always to borrow money for mending it, by merely registering a new mortgage, can be complimented upon their financial ability.

# SYNTHETIC RUBBER FROM BASTARD GUMS.

THE trade has so often been disappointed and fooled in the line of synthetic rubber that its bare mention is apt to bring forth a smile of derision. This is chiefly because so many claims have been put forward by those who really possessed nothing but a fraudulent material to sell for cash. A new line of experiment with a certain cheap bastard gum as a base, however, appears to have merit. Mr. G. E. Heyl-Dia, the rubber expert, holds the theory that the resins present in all rubbers are really due to arrested development in the formation of Caoutchouc molecules. As proof of this, he cites the product of young Castilloas and all African rubbers, containing often 40 per cent. of resin, and to a less degree all "mediums," while the mature Castilloa gives a rubber containing about 7 per cent. and Hevea 2.4 per cent.

Further, he believes that the so called bastard gums, containing large percentages of resin, would, if tree, soil, and climate were favorable, be able to produce finished instead of half created rubber. It is a well known fact that the free resins and the percentage of the same in crude rubber largely fix their commercial value and their value in compounded mixings.

Contrary to Mr. Heyl-Dia's views, the endeavor of chemists has always been to eliminate or extract the resins. Suppose the many patented and unpatented methods produced the desired result, there cannot be any commercial value in such attempts, as can easily be seen by a simple valuation. A certain South African loses in washing say 30 per cent.; the percentage of resins is 17 per cent.; the original cost 75 cents. After extraction of the resins one pound of rubber would therefore cost roughly \$1.50, while one pound of pure Pará washed and dried is worth \$1.58 at current prices.

Considering that the intrinsic strength of the extracted medium is not as great as that of "Para," and further that the treatment costs something in addition should make it obvious to manufacturers that all such work is carried on without the slightest hope of any commercial utility. His experiments, therefore, have been along the line of finishing the work that nature has begun. For example, several crude and vulcanized samples shown to the writer come from a common untractable bastard gum, chemically treated, that seems to be actually transformed into an elastic rubber that takes up compound and vulcanizes readily. His first cost on this was 50 cents a pound, and the product from all physical tests looked to be worth eighty cents. That this line of work is of great interest and value none will deny, and the field for such work when one ponders on the low grade gums and resinous rubbers, is very extensive.

#### HOW ONE RUBBER FACTORY MAKES MONEY.

"IN spite of the high price of crude rubber our volume of business the last year has not fallen off, while our profits, although a trifle less, are entirely satisfactory."

So said a prominent manufacturer of mechanical rubber goods recently. When questioned as to the policy that he followed to triumph over what has been considered a great hardship to the whole trade he said:

"In the first place we refused every order that did not show a good living profit. Then we raised prices to fit the extra cost of crude rubber. That was hard work, and the tales that our salesmen brought in of rival concerns doing business for nothing would have given us nervous prostration if we had believed

"Then, and this is most important, we scaled down our fac-

tory costs—not on paper, but in reality. We thought we had a pretty fair system before, but under the spur of necessity it was marvelous what we were able to do in certain lines. Now if rubber and duck go higher, as they probably will, our prices will be advanced again. Another thing, one half of the talk about present price cutting is all moonshine.

"Every factory has a special advantage in turning out some certain line of goods. That means that they can sell cheaper than some others, and still make a profit. Instead of trying to beat them at their game, I let them have such orders and work along lines in which I know that I have the advantage."

# DEATH OF A CEYLON EDITOR.

THE rubber planters of the Far East have reason to regret the death of Mr. Herbert Henry Capper, senior proprietor and editor of the Colombo Times of Ceylon, not only on account of his admirable personal qualities and the ability with which his journalistic work has been done, but particularly by reason of the intelligent support which he has given to all sound planting enterprises in Ceylon and the Straits. Mr. Capper's life was practically all spent in the Far East, where he had a wide experience in affairs, having at one time been in charge of large planting interests after having spent a year in a Mincing lane (London) coffee and produce broker's office. It was this preparation that enabled the Times to keep in such close touch with the planting interests which are at the bottom of the prosperity of Ceylon.

#### MONEY IN COLORADO RUBBER.

[FROM THE DURANGO "HERALD," AUGUST 5 ]

THE two little Odgen boys, who have been watching for a long time for something to turn up so they could make a dollar, were among the first to get out and go to digging rubber weed. They are working industriously every day on Florida mesa and have a large pile of the weed ready to haul in. They will make more money this summer than some of the grown-up loafers will make in the whole year.

# WIRELESS TELEGRAPH ON THE AMAZON.

[FROM " A PROVINCIA DO PARÁ," JULY 24.]

Y ESTERDAY morning new experiments with the wireless telegraph were made at the town of Pinheiro, between the station at that place and the one at Breves. Several dispatches were exchanged between the two stations, both in code words and in ordinary language, without the occurrence of the slightest error. The following gentlemen, commissioned by the interested New York syndicate, took part in the experiments, viz.: Mr. Boyd, manager of the Amazonas company, and P. Caley, manager of the London Bank.

It must be taken into account that the dispatches from Breves were not sent by professionals, all of those attached to that station being ill. This foreshadows the complete success of the wireless telegraph with us, within a short space of time. The favorable result of the experiments was personally communicated to us by Mr. R. Mardock, who was accompanied by Dr. Americo Chaves. Dr. Americo Chaves went from Pinheiro to Breves, in order to send us from there the following dispatch, which was very correctly transmitted, reaching us at 4.30 P. M:

Have just attended the wireless experiments. I congratulate myself as well as A. Provincia on the splendid results obtained.—AMERICO CHAVES, Pinheiro station.

# AN INSULATED WIRE INSPECTION BUREAU.

A N important measure in connection with the insulated wire industry in the United States has been an organization formed among the manufacturers for maintaining the quality of output of rubber insulations, and especially such as are intended for use in connection with fire risks. There have been so many fires attributed to defective insulation that the principal makers of insulating materials decided that active steps should be taken whereby new manufacturers entering the field for this line of goods should be kept up to the certain standard which has been maintained for years by the older companies.

The new organization is known as the Wire Inspection Bureau affiliated with the Underwriters' Laboratories, and the headquarters are at No. 32 Nassau street, New York, where are the offices of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The president of this new institution is Mr. Ira W. Henry, vice president of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Co. (New York), and the treasurer, Mr. J. C. Forsyth, chief inspector of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. The governing committee embraces also Messrs. W. H. Merrill, Jr., of the Underwriters' National Laboratories (Chicago); C. M. Goddard, chief inspector of the New England Fire Underwriters' Association (Boston); William M. Habirshaw, of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Co. (New York), and George A. Cragin, of the American Steel and Wire Co.

The clerical work of the Bureau is carried on by Mr. Hugh T. Wreaks, whom the committee has elected secretary, with an office at No. 32 Nassau street. The objects and methods of the new Bureau are more fully set forth in a circular which has been issued to the trade, and of which the following is a copy:

On May 22, 1905, a conference was held at the rooms of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The purpose of the meeting being to devise ways and means of testing all rubber insulated wire manufactured under the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and to prevent the introduction into commercial use of any such wire which would prove inferior to the standard demanded by the National Board of Fire Underwriters—this to protect reliable manufacturers against unfair competition, and practically preventing any further use of wire with defective rubber insulation.

At this meeting a joint committee was chosen, consisting of six members, to form the "Wire Inspection Bureau." This bureau to draw specifications for testing of rubber insulated wire, manufactured under the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, to decide on such tests, and when and how they are to be made. Also to appoint the necessary electrical inspectors, three being considered sufficient at present, which inspectors shall from time to time visit the testing laboratories of any factories making rubber insulated wire and make, supervise, and verify tests specified by the bureau.

The expenses of these inspectors to be paid by fees collected from the manufacturing companies whose product is tested, each company paying its share in proportion to the amount of wire manufactured.

For the purpose of collecting the money to cover these expenses, stamps will be issued by the Wire Inspection Bureau and sold to the different manufacturers at a charge of one cent per 100 feet of wire tested. These stamps to be attached to the coils of tested wire by the manufacturers themselves, and to serve as a guarantee that wire so stamped has successfully withstood the tests specified by this Bureau.

The majority of the rubber covered wire manufacturers have recently agreed that on and after October 1, 1905, all National Code wire manufactured by their companies will be made up under the new specifications and duly tested, and will bear identification mark of the Wire Inspection Bureau. It is understood that a reasonable time will be allowed after this date for the disposal of Code wire not bearing the stamp of approval of the Wire Inspection Bureau, on all such wire manufactured before October 1, 1905, and with this understanding the October List of Electrical Fittings will contain the names of all rubber covered wire manufacturers agreeing to the tests of the W. I. B. on their products, and to the use of identification stamps of W. I. B. guaranteeing that these tests have been properly made.

The Wire Inspection Bureau will supply identification stamps to the rubber covered wire manufacturers as may be required by the latter, and on receipt of their order for the same. These stamps will be for 250 feet, 500 feet and 1000 feet coils, and will cost at the rate of one cent per 100 feet. No wire will be considered as having been tested which does not contain an identification stamp. (Stamps to be of linen paper and to be securely fastened to the shipping tags attached to wire coils.) Stamps will have serial numbers and on coils of less than above specified lengths where stamps specify more wire than coil contains, a credit for excess in stamp value can be obtained from the W. I. B. on presentation of the facts in writing, giving size of wire, destination, number of feet and serial number of stamp used. All stamps to be cancelled by manufacturer when used, the date of manufacture of wire also being plainly shown. Wire Inspection Bureau specification giving factory tests which will be required on all wire having approved stamps will be ready in a few weeks, and will be furnished to manufacturers of National Electric Code Wire.

Kindly read this letter over carefully, so that we may be sure that you understand the plan given, and in order that no apparent discrimination may be made against you next October through your not being fully advised of the scope and intent of the Wire Inspection Bureau.

Advise whether or not you decide to avail yourself of the services offered so that we may plan accordingly, and let us know as soon as possible how many identification stamps you will require and the proportionate number for 250 feet, 500 feet, and 1000 feet coils. Respectfully yours,

#### ELECTRICAL ENTERPRISES IN PARA.

HUGH T. WREAKS, Secretary.

THE Pará Electric Railways and Lighting Co., Limited, was registered in London July 25, with £700,000 [=\$3,406,550] capital, to acquire all existing and certain projected tramway and electric lighting and power undertakings in the city of Pará, and to engage in similar undertakings elsewhere in Brazil. Electric traction is to be introduced on the Pará street railways, and the electric power and lighting plants are to be enlarged. Registered office: 75, Lombard street, E. C., London.

A WESTERN newspaper, in an article on the felt boot industry, states that whereas in earlier days most of the product was sold to lumbermen, at least 65 per cent. is now worn by farm-

# THOMAS W. LAWSON AS A RUBBER HISTORIAN.

IME is a great unraveller of mysteries. Conditions change from year to year, and the necessity that once exists for keeping secret facts concerning important combinations and movements in industrial or financial circles may disappear and the public learn more or less of the truth. During the month just closed, through the publication of an article in a leading New York magazine, new light was thrown upon what has been considered one of the most elusive mysteries in rubber history.

When the United States Rubber Co. was organized in 1892, with a capital of \$50,000,000, its purpose was the consolidation of the largest manufacturers of footwear in the country. The hope was entertained that the company would be able for a long time to control the entire output of this line of goods in the United States, but at the end of ten years there were a dozen or more independent rubber shoe factories in the field.

It was at this time that influential capitalists who had watched the development of the rubber industry, and thoroughly understood the conditions then obtaining, decided to consolidate these independent companies under one management—and that not antagonistic to the United States Rubber Co. Conferences were held between these capitalists and the representatives of the factories at the Waldorf-Astoria (New York) in January 1901, and in the end a working plan was adopted. Among those interested in the promotion of the scheme was James R. Keeneone of the oldest and shrewdest of Wall street speculators. It was given out that through Mr. Keene's influence the Standard Oil Co. had subscribed \$7.500,000 to the capital stock of the new company, which was to be known as the Standard Rubber Shoe Co. or by some other such name.

Options were secured on a number of the independent factories and subscriptions to the proposed capital stock of \$15,000,000 were coming in, when, for reasons not made public, the support of the Standard Oil Co. was withdrawn. The scheme at once went to pieces.

On December 24 1900, the International Crude Rubber Co., with an authorized capital of \$30,000,000, was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, for the purpose of dealing in crude rubber. The list of directors published at the time included the names of Charles R. Flint, then one of the leading importters of crude rubber; Henry H. Rogers and John D. Archbold, both directors of the Standard Oil Co.; Albert C. Burrage, president of the Amalgamated Copper Co., and representatives of the United States Rubber Co., in which at that time Mr. Flint was an influential director. The avowed purpose was the consolidation of the crude rubber importing interests in America, under auspices in harmony with (1) the United States Rubber Co., (2) the proposed new consolidation of the independent rubber shoe companies, and also (3) the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., a consolidation of mechanical rubber goods factories brought about in 1899 through the agency of Mr. Flint.

The newspapers were full of the crude rubber cornering project. Mr. Flint told the reporters who sought interviews with him that Standard Oil interests would be largely represented in the enterprise. As is always the case in the promotion of big schemes in Wall street this fact did much to strengthen the position of the International. But coincident with the dropping of the plans for the Standard Rubber Shoe Co.—for which, by the way, no incorporation papers were ever filed—the International Crude Rubber Co. suddenly ceased to be talked about,

Indeed, it was never heard of again, in public, except in connection with the failure of Mr. Flint's older concern, the Crude Rubber Co., in January, 1902, when the charter of the International Crude Rubber Co. was used to cover some of the details of the liquidation.

Here were two great enterprises, which were promised by their promoters to revolutionize the rubber industry, that suddenly failed, ostensibly because the Standard Oil octopus had withdrawn its influence and support after both had been pledged to their promoters. The question that was on everybody's lips at the time was: "What has happened?" The newspapers tried to find out but without success. There were many guesses but none were satisfactory.

The man who now comes forward and throws "the lime light of publicity" on the mystery is Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, who has been contributing a series of articles on "Frenzied Finance" to Everybody's Magazine (New York). In the September issue Mr. Lawson devotes several chapters to James R. Keene and his connection with Amalgamated Copper stocks and the rubber companies already alluded to. Lawson, by the way, is one of the most erratic and sensational speculators of recent years. He has been connected with some of the largest financial schemes recently floated in America, and is reputed to be worth several millions of dollars. He was formerly interested with Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Co., in several heavy transactions, but especially in Amalgamated Copper.

It was through his association with Mr. Rogers in the latter company that Mr. Lawson secured the information which he now makes public in *Everybody's Magazine* concerning James R. Keene, one of the most fearless and skilful financial speculators in the United States. Mr. Keene has made and lost half a dozen fortunes during his long career. Although now well along in years, whenever he makes a move on the Wall street checkerboard he is still watched with absorbing interest by all the experts in the game. He has sources of information that enable him to know what is going on and what is going to happen in the financial district. He is thus in a position to take advantage of every twist and turn of the market.

Mr. Keene got his start in life in Carson City, Nevada, where Mackay, Flood, Fair, and O'Brien were carving out fortunes. He then went to San Francisco where, through daring speculations in "Bonanza" silver mining stocks which were especially active at the time, he succeeded in accumulating several million dollars. With this in hand in ready cash he proceeded to New York, which he believed offered a broader and richer field for his speculative genius. It is at this point that Mr. Lawson takes up Mr. Keene's career.

To recite the Lawson story briefly, Mr. Keene had not been in New York long before he had parted with every dollar of his fortune to the native stock speculators. Having had his eye teeth cut by this experience, Keene started in to make another fortune. The celerity with which he recovered his standings and fortune attracted much attention and he was speedily hailed as a new wizard of finance. His enemies were disconcerted, for they feared that he would devote his attention to bringing about their ruin. They never could tell what he was doing until he was ready to explode his move and when that little ceremony had been performed they picked themselves out of the wreck sadder but wiser men.

One day it was discovered that some one was manipulating Amalgamated Copper stock in a manner that surprised the members of the inner circle. Apparently one of the heavy holders of stock was selling his shares. Both William Rockefeller and Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Co., who were known to carry large blocks, denied that they had parted with a single share. Traps were set and it was soon found that James R. Keene had managed to get hold of Mr. Rockefeller's secretary and through information thus secured had been able to take advantage of all the inside news concerning the company. The secretary was promptly discharged, and Mr. Keene's name was placed on the "black list" in the office of the Standard Oil Co.

Soon after this, while Mr. Keene was engaged in acquiring the Third avenue street railroad in New York, a raid engineered it was asserted, by the Standard Oil crowd, was made on the stock, and the company was forced into bankruptcy. Mr. Keene, to recover from the blow, sailed for Europe, where he spent several months.

In the meantime Amalgamated stock had fallen into disrepute. No one wanted to buy it, and the price declined alarmingly. Lawson told Mr. Rogers that something would have to be done at once if the company was to be saved from absolute disaster. The latter agreed that the situation was grave, but how could it be improved? Mr. Lawson replied that the only man who could put new life into the enterprise was James R. Keene.

For some time Mr. Rogers would not even consider the sug gestion. He bitterly hated the man who had seduced Mr. Rockefeller's secretary and would have nothing to do with him. But when he saw Amalgamated stock fall still lower he realized that his personal feeling toward Keene should not be allowed to stand in the way and consented to Lawson's plan to bring the two magnates together. As the outcome of the conference Mr. Rogers agreed that the Standard Oil Co. would subscribe \$7,500,000 toward the capital required for consolidating the rubber interests in which Mr. Keene was then interested, provided the latter would put his shoulder under the Amalgamated wheel and lift it out of the mud.

Under this agreement Keene at once began work. His influence was soon felt in the street and within a remarkably short period he had sold 293,000 shares of stock at \$22,000,000 net for Mr. Rogers and his friends.

When Mr. Rogers promised Mr. Keene the support of the Standard Oil Co. in promoting the Rubber company he did a great thing for the latter project. Keene naturally made all the capital he could out of the matter. It was taken up by investors and success appeared certain when the blow fell that knocked the enterprise in the head.

It was on the day that Keene had made the final payment to Mr. Rogers on his purchase of a block of "Flower pool" stock and had turned in the last installment of cash on account of the sale of the \$22,000,000 worth of Amalgamated that he received the following note from the oil magnate:

You may now cancel our subscription of \$7,500,000 to your rubber company, and please announc: to the public or I will—that we will have nothing more to do with it.

Mr. Lawson, who was in Rogers's office when the note was written, and to whom it was shown before mailing, says of the incident in his article:

"I looked up at Mr. Rogers prepared to remonstrate, but I caught the expression of his face and I got no further. Never have I seen on human countenance such a look of devilish satisfaction. He spoke, and then I realized that the man's nature knew no relenting, and was incapable of forgiveness, and that

he felt as bitterly against the man who had seduced his trusted employé as though the man had not since waded through blood and fire to prove his repentance; as though he had not conferred on the property and the credit of him whom he had sought to injure benefits absolutely inestimable.

"It was a staggering blow to Keene. He saw the result of his magnificent work fall and vanish like a tower of cloudland, yet he dared not resent what had been done to him."

When a representative of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD asked Mr. Keene if Lawson's story of his connection with Standard Oil and Amalgamated was true, he replied:

"All the statements in which my name is connected with Mr. Rogers and Mr. Rockefeller or any one connected with them are pure fabrications. I do not know Lawson and have never had any business dealings with him. At one time Mr. Rogers and myself seriously considered the advisability of solidifying the various interests in the rubber business, but it never got far beyond the preliminary stages, owing to a defalcation by the treasurer of the rubber companies which Mr. Rogers heard of, and we abandoned the idea."

Regarding the beginning of the interest of Mr. Keene in rubber, it has generally been accepted as a fact in the trade that through representations made by Charles R. Flint, Mr. Keene was induced to purchase the holdings of Robert D. Evans in the United States Rubber Co. when the latter retired from the presidency of the company, and also later to invest considerable money in the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. In April, 1902, the control of the last named corporation passed into the hands of Mr. Keene and his friends, with Talbot J. Taylor in the lead, the board of directors at one time being made up largely of the employés of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.'s stock brokerage office. The consolidation movement which Mr. Keene, with Standard Oil support, is reported to have been interested in promoting, was to bring other important rubber manufacturing interests, directly or indirectly, under the same general control with the two companies named above.

G. H. C.

# MR. RUCKER'S TIRE PROFITS AND LOSSES.

T will be remembered that when one Ernest T. Hooley came into such prominence as a promoter in connection with the flotation of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Limited, by which he was reported to have made some £2,000,000 profit he had associated with him Martin D. Rucker, who had been already interested with him in company promotions. Mr. Rucker was recently examined before the London bankruptcy court, at which time he told the story of his financial career, when he said that the net profit divisible between himself and Hooley from the tire deal was something like £1,000,000, and he actually received £401,241 from that gentleman in cash, bills, etc., together with other valuables, making in all a profit of £458,641 [=\$2.231,976 43] as his share in the Dunlop transaction. Later Mr. Rucker purchased estates and figured as an owner of race horses and yachts, but instead of investing his capital and living upon the income therefrom, he used it ard lost it in various speculative investments. At the hearing above referred to, the statement of affairs submitted for Mr. Rucker showed total liabilities of £12,643 (unsecured £12,081) and assets £30 [=\$146], absorbed in the preferential claims.

THE Ideal Comb and Novelty Co. is the name of a new concern which will manufacture celluloid combs and novelties at Northboro, Mass., under the management of Frank H. Foster.

# THE KLEINERT RUBBER CO. AND ITS HEAD.

his name, at his summer home at Fleischmanns, Delaware county, New York, on April 19, was attended by

a most agreeable surprise, in the shape of a tribute from all of the employés of the Kleinert company throughout the world. At 10 A. M. there arrived at Mr. Kleinert's home a delegation of twelve representatives of various departments of the company's business in New York and at College Point, headed by Mr. Wilcox, of the New York office, bearing a massive silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, the cost of which had been defrayed by over 1200 persons employed by the company in the United States, Canada, Europe, South Africa, and Australasia. Only Mrs. Kleinert had been let in the secret in advance, in order that arrangements might be made for the entertainment of the guests, who, after an informal presentation and the acceptance of the gift by Mr. Kleinert, were taken for a drive amid the beautiful surroundings of the Kleinert residence. Later dinner was served, after which the visitors returned to New York city.

The loving cup, of which an illustration is given herewith, stands 18 inches high, on a base of solid silver ornamented with floral designs, 8 inches high and 15 inches in diameter, but which is not shown in the photograph from which the illustration was made.

As indicating the pleasant relations which exist between Mr. Kleinert and his employés, it may be said of the committee of twelve charged with the presentation of the loving cup that they had been connected with the company for periods of 17 to 25 years, with the exception of one man, who had been in his position for only 8 years.

Mr. Kleinert came to the United States from Berlin in 1850, soon becoming a naturalized citizen. He has become a thorough American in sentiment and from the date named his business interests have always been identified with his adopted country. Since his eighteenth year it is stated that Mr. Kleinert has always been an employer, and, it may be added, a successful one. After settling in New York he engaged in the hat and cap trade, to which he afterward added on a large scale ear muffs. About 26 years ago he became interested in the manufacture of dress shields, which has grown until it now forms the principal element of his business. About 15 years ago the business

ISAAC B. KLEINERT.



THE LOVING CUP, WITH THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THREE SIDES-

A TOKEN OF ESTEEM FROM THE EMPLOYES OF THE I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO. THROUGHOUT THE

PRESENTED TO MR. ISAAC B KLEIN-ERT ON HIS SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTH-

AUGUST 19, 1905.

HE celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Mr. Isaac was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia as The I. B. B. Kleinert, president of the rubber company bearing Kleinert Rubber Co.-a close corporation of which Mr. Kleinert is president, and the active heads Mr. H. A. Guinzberg treasurer, and Mr. Victor Guinzberg, secretary.

The business in dress shields was nowhere important at the date of Mr. Kleinert's becoming interested in it, and the sale of such goods in America was largely of French origin. In fact, when he first approached New York dry goods and notion houses to find a market for his own product, he found it necessary in order to induce them to take his goods on sale to supply them with French labels-though there was no claim made on the labels that the goods were made abroad. At the end of the first year Mr. Kleinert insisted that he was able to make not only as good shields as were imported from France but better ones, and that he would thereafter label his goods in English and add his own name as the manufacturer.

From that time the business has grown steadily in volume, until the Kleinert factories not only supply the greater part of the demand in the United States, which meantime has become enormous, but a large export trade has been created. It is understood that the larger part of the demand of dress shields in Europe is supplied by the Kleinert company, except in France and the German empire, where heavy protective duties exist for the benefit of the domestic manufacture, but even in these countries the Kleinert company has an important trade, especially in the finer grades of goods. The business of the company is conducted in its own name in every important center in Europe -there are two selling agencies, for instance, in Russia-together with agencies in Cape Town, Australia, and New Zealand. In the warmer countries of Asia and South America, where the demand for goods of this kind is smaller, the sales are made through agents instead of branch houses bearing the company's name.

Recurring to the time when dress shields required a French label to sell them in this country, it may be mentioned that during a recent year only 6 dozen French dress shields were imported into the United States, and these were of chamois skin and consigned to a newly arrived French modiste not acquainted with American conditions.

The Kleinert dress shields are of three classes: (1) the "light weight," made by spreading prepared rubber on muslin; (2) the "gum shield," made by placing a

layer of pure gum between two layers of muslin; and (3) the "stockinet" shield, made by calendering prepared rubber between two pieces of stockinet. The stockinet shields, by the way, were the first made by Mr. Kleinert or by his competitors in this country. The development of the other classes of goods has been the result of continuous experimenting, in which Mr. Kleinert has taken an active and leading part. Dress shields are made for sale at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$100 per gross, the higher priced goods involving the use of silk. It may be mentioned that chamois skin goods have practically disappeared from the American market during the past 15 years.

The manipulation of the rubber used by the Kleinert interests is carried on at College Point (near New York), where all the rubber entering into the Kleinert shields is prepared. Several hundred hands are also employed at College Point in the making of dress shields. The greater part of the dress shields are made, however, at No. 725 Broadway (where 20,000 square feet of floor space are used) and two other factories in New York. There is also a factory at Toronto, Canada, which is supplied with prepared rubber from College Point.

Mr. Kleinert has invented a number of machines for use in the manufacture of dress shields, which have been patented, and he has also taken out many patents on shields. Many of these patents are still valid. Mr. Kleinert has always taken a special interest in the manufacturing end of the business, leaving the selling departments in recent years to the other members of the company. He receives reports daily from the factories and during the eight months of the year which he spends in the city he is an almost daily visitor to College Point. Mr. Kleinert is understood to have an expert knowledge of rubber and its manipulation.

In addition to dress shields the products of the Kleinert Rubber Co. embrace a large variety of suspenders, hose supporters, and like goods; besides which, they have during the last two years built up an extensive business in dental rubber and rubber dam.

Mr. Kleinert's city residence is at No. 31 West Eighty-seventh street. Four months in the year he spends at his country home at Fleischmanns. Next to the conduct of his business his chief interest for many years has been in promoting the welfare of his employés through associations which they are encouraged to join and support to a certain extent by the payment of periodical dues, though the expenses are really largely met by contributions from the company and from Mr. Kleinert's private purse. Two such associations exist in New York and at College Point, both incorporated under the laws of the state. Members of these associations—the employés are mostly girls, except in the factory devoted to working rubber—receive a stated weekly salary in the case of illness, besides which medical attendance is provided free. Besides the members have a day's outing twice a year.

#### THE UBERO PLANTING COMPANIES.

THE reorganization committee of the *Ubero Plantation Co.*of Boston, mentioned in the last INDIA RUBBER WORLD
(page 363) have sent a circular letter to the shareholders of
that company, outlining a plan for a further subscription of
stock with a view to having the company discharged from the
receivership, to the taking of steps to acquiring possession of
the plantations in Mexico, and the continuance of the business,
it being stated that Messrs. Stedman and Hood, officers of the
company, will, if the amount asked for is subscribed, subscribe
a substantial amount in addition and thus complete the total
amount estimated by the committee to be essential. Responses

to this circular were asked for prior to the annual meeting of the company at Kittery, Maine, on August 11. At the date mentioned the attendance of shareholders was so small that an adjournment was had to a later date.

PLANS are also on foot for the reorganization of the Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co. Circulars have been issued to the bondholders of this company by a committee announcing that they hold all the mortgage bonds of the company which may be deposited under certain conditions with the International Trust Co., of Boston, and the circular outlines the conditions recommended by the committee for the reorganization of the company in the event of a majority of the bonds being so deposited.

In the suit of Henry C. Parker, of Woburn, and others, against the officers of the Ubero Plantation Co. of Boston, seeking to recover damages in case the court may find that negligence existed in the management of the company, the plaintiffs filed a motion for leave to amend the bill to permit an accounting to be sought from the individual defendants in case gross neglect on their part should be proved. On August 10 Judge Lawton, of the superior court, granted the motion for amendment prayed for.

HUGH W. OGDEN and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., receivers for the Uber o Plantation Co. of Boston, on July 31 filed a suit in equity in the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, against Ferdinand E. Borges, seeking to recover the moneys paid to him from the funds of the company. The complaint sets forth that Borges was one of the organizers of the company, was the holder of a number of shares for none of which he paid anything, that as business manager he was in actual control of its affairs, and that he improperly converted large sums of money to his own use. Seventeen life insurance companies, including the Equitable Life Assurance Society, are made codefendants with Borges, the bill alleging that he has paid to them amounts aggregating \$50,000, and an accounting by them is prayed for.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT CARTS.

A N extensive variety of factory, village, and fire department hose carts is illustrated in Catalogue B of the Wirt & Knox Manufacturing Co. (Philadelphia), which is just out of press. In this catalogue larger illustrations are used than was possible in the old edition, thus showing the goods to better advantage. The firm are also introducing several new styles of hose carts, including their new Forged Frame cart, which is referred to as having special advantages; a Fire Department Jumper, and a new size of Factory Hose Cart. These carts are constructed in a high degree of perfection, being thoroughly well made and handsomely finished. The company will be pleased to supply copies of this catalogue to village and other fire departments and whoever else may be interested. [9½"×6". 20 pages.]

THE Socié. É Française d'Agriculture Coloniale (French Society for Coloniale Agriculture) held in Paris in June an international assembly devoted to the discussion of the topics embraced in the society's scope, in connection with which an exhibition of colonial products was opened. The program in various ways recognized the importance of Caoutchouc, which was catalogued in Class I (products of cultivation), Class III forest products), and Class V (products of colonial industries).

# THE INDIA-RUBBER TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By Our Regular Correspondent.

THE recently issued prospectus of the Motor Pneumatic
Tyre Co., Limited, has met with a good deal of adverse
criticism in motoring circles. The company acquires
from the British Motor Tyre Syndicate of Manchester
the Seddon tire patent, the benefit of agreements for the sale

of the American, French, and Belgian patents, and an agreement for the manufacture of the tire by David Moseley & Sons, Limited. For this the sum of £150,000 is asked. The Seddon patent, it may

be mentioned, has yet twelve years to run, but the company acquires no works or premises-merely an agreement to give one firm the monopoly of manufacture. The fact that the vendor is to get £10,000 for underwriting £50,000, the minimum on which the directors will go to allotment is rather significant of doubts as to the public response, seeing that such underwriting is usually done at 5 per cent. and not 20 per cent. These comments have to do merely with finance and do not touch on the intrinsic value of the tire. The estimates of profits are based on the supply of 5 per cent. of the motor tires used in Great Britain. This does not seem an extravagant estimate, but from what I gather it is still some way from attainment. Motor tire repair outfits are being extensively advertised by an increasing number of firms, among whom I may mention Harvey Frost & Co. (London), as having made a name for their H. F. vulcanizer. With regard to the matter generally, however, I do not find any overweening anxiety on the part of motorists to burden themselves with such extra tackle. They have quite enough to do they say without acquiring the rubber manufacturer's art. It is more advisable in their opinion, to carry some spare tubes and replace the punctured one. This is then sent to a repairer, who puts a patch on for 1s. 6d. in the course of a few days. It is customary in the case of a new car for the buyer to specify the make of tire he wants and this is fitted at the same cost for all tires. In the case of new tires, the market price of the particular tire wanted has to be paid. At present Michelin's continue the dearest, though on all sides one hears that it is worth the money. Moseley's new tire can be bought at a cheaper rate and it is favorably spoken of, more particularly on account of the ease with which it can be attached or detached. The chief disadvantage to it in the case of motorists who are not too well off, is that it requires a special wheel and it is the prospective purchase of this which has militated against its more general adoption.-However, despite the progress made by British firms, very little inroad has been made upon the supremacy of the Michelin and Continental motor tire business, and the British makers admit that their progress is slow, though they do not admit the superiority of the French and German makes. Now that ignition is being generally carried out by voltaic electricity at a pressure it is said of 30,000 volts, special high tension cable is necessary. This is now sold in different qualities from 1 to 3 shillings per yard and as a breakdown would prove a serious matter, the best quality, with a very strong rubber insulation, has the greatest sale. This connects the sparking plug with the storage battery carried on the motor. The Sphinx 20 ampere-hour battery is in great favor, dry batteries having proved somewhat unsatisfactory.

THE publicity given in all sorts of newspapers and journals to the bottle ring scare has naturally caused the topic to be dis-

RED RUBBER DANGERS. cussed by all sorts of people whose knowledge of the rubber trade is infinitesimal. I have been an amused listener to conversations on the subject at garden parties, etc., where the min-

eral water bottle has made its appearance and have been told that the beverage contains a large amount of antimony in solution. "Cheap, convenient, and killing," is the headline of an article that has gone the round of the papers and which is still in circulation. As I think I have said before it seems to me that the only danger to be apprehended is from particles of the worn rings being swallowed. As long as rings which are worn or decayed are kept in use it is advisable to take care that any sediment at the bottom of the bottles is not poured into the glass. A warning on these lines might usefully be given in the press to the public; it would be far more in consonance with the facts than are the alarmist paragraphs that have appeared. The Lancet of June 24 in an editorial says: "The use of a mineral compound containing an undoubtedly poisonous metal is always undesirable even in small quantities, where articles of food and drink are concerned." The Lancet, however, is a notoriously alarmist journal and its warnings against this or that alleged danger to human life do not often result in action.

AT the annual meeting held in London in July the American visitors did not include any representatives of the rubber

trade as far as I was able to ascertain. The meeting was mostly given up to festivities and was
favored by exceptionally fine weather. One
item which was arranged at the eleventh hour

was a reception at Dorchester House, Park lane, the new home of the American embassy, by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, whose hospitality was much appreciated. Another item of even greater interest was the unexpected reception at Buckingham Palace of six of the prominent members by the King. The command came during the progress of the garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Moulton and naturally caused a flutter of excitement. The two Americans received were Mr. W. H. Nichols, of New York, the president of the society, and Professor Chandler, of Columbia University, a past president

THE recently issued report of the Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Limited, is not particularly cheerful reading for the shareholders, though its tenor was not un-

FINANCIAL expected after the adumbration of the chair-RESULTS. man at the last meeting. As the principal rubber works in this country, or at any rate some of them, are in private hands, and do not publish their results, it is not possible to attempt any general review of the effects produced by the continued high price of the raw material. It may safely be said, however, that the financial results of the different firms are not at all in uniformity. In some cases largely diminished profits are shown; in others the results are considered quite satisfactory. One of the largest firms say they have made quite as much money in the last twelve months as in any of the last few years, though it was added that they had to work harder for it. It would seem then that the very numerous issues upon which a successful business depends have still a potency as regards the profit and loss account and that the market price of the raw material is only one factor, albeit a dominant one. As regards the north of England, the booming

times in the cotton trade of which so much has been heard are not universal in Lancashire. It is only in particular districts that much money has been made and now in these we are at the time of writing threatened with a strike of such magnitude as must assuredly affect the general prosperity of the country to a serious extent—supposing it comes to fruition.

THE retirement of Mr. J. K. Burbridge from the firm of Messrs. William Warne & Co., Limited, of Tottenham, has caused sur-

prise among his numerous acquaintances, and friends in the rubber trade. I understand that he is farming in Australia, though have no definite information whether it was a breakdown in health which caused him to transfer his energies to so widely different and distant a field. Mr. Burbridge studied chemistry in Germany and had control of the laboratory at Messrs. Warnes. Of late he had acted as an abstractor for the *Journal* of the Society of Chemical Industry as regards foreign contributions to the chemistry of India-rubber and Gutta-percha. The emoluments of such work are only trifling, but it keeps the abstractor up to date with research. I imagine the Editor will find some difficulty in getting a successor to men like Dr. Weber and Mr. Burbridge, who combined literary attainments with scientific and technical knowledge.

THERE is hardly anything to attract the attention of the rubber manufacturer at this exhibition, the main object of which

After all is to provide people with an open air lounge. The Cape Asbestos Co. have a good show of their various manufactures, and it is evident that this industry is making rapid strides

in the Colony. It is claimed for the blue asbestos that it has great elasticity and is superior to white asbestos both with regard to liability to sag and in being quite rot proof. Its chief use seems to lie in mattresses for steam boilers, the loose fiber being placed between two layers of cloth and stitched through. The London address of the company is 8, Minories, E. C. James Walher & Co., of the Lion Works, Garford street, West India Dock road, London, show a good assortment of their "Lion" packings, jointings, etc., for high pressure steam. In the "Wallics" sheet jointing a steel wire gauze is covered on both sides with a jointing material of the finest quality. The sheet jointing is a combination of woven wire and heat-andwater-resisting material. Considering the importance of high pressure packings on steam vessels, it is somewhat surprising that other makers have not exhibited, especially as a good deal of energy has been expended in England during the last two or three years in producing packings on American lines.

COLONIAL and Indian produce in great variety is to be seen this summer at the Crystal Palace, London, and naturally raw rubber

is to be seen in the West African exhibits. Among the Gold Coast samples is the soft Akim from the Funtumia elastica, the pure rubber and that which has been mixed with spurious rubber ices being shown. White Krepi ball from the Landolshia

juices being shown. White Krepi ball from the Landolphia owariensis is also shown. This rubber is coagulated either by lime juice or by rolling on the body of the collector. Some thin sheets of Pará buscuit are to be seen, and the visitor is notified that although this plantation grown rubber is not yet on the market local reports are to the effect that its cultivation promises well. Samples of Salt Pond nigger and hard Ashanti lump are also shown, as well as herbarium specimens of the principal native rubber trees and the instruments used by the collectors. It struck me that the exposure of the rubber to the sun's rays might account for the sticky appearance of some of the samples, and on my mentioning this to the attendant in charge he said that the particular samples had already done

duty at the St. Louis exhibition, so it is not surprising that they show deterioration.—The rubber exhibits at the Southern Nigeria stand comprised Calabar lump niggers and ball, Beniu lump rubber and root rubber, and attention is drawn to the fact that the Forestry department is well organized, 214 plantations having been made last year, containing over 227,000 young rubber trees. Both the Funtumia and the Landolphia are found all over the protectorate, the exports being chiefly made from the factories on the Niger at Calabar and Siluko. Prominent among rubber trading firms are John Holt & Co., Onitsha, and Alexander Miller, Brothers & Co .- The West Indian and Trinidad stands show an interesting collection of various animals made from Balata on sale at 2s. 6d. each. These, of course, represent native handicraft. I am not aware that Balata has come into competition with rubber in the European rubber toy manufacture.

# LITERATURE OF INDIA-RUBBER.

DAILY CONSULAR REPORTS, NO. 2309. WASHINGTON: JULY 15, 1905. [Including "New Source of Rubber." By Louis H. Ayme, United States consul at Pará, Brazil.] 8vo. Pp. 3-13.

M R. CONSUL AYME'S report was reproduced in The INDIA RUBBER WORLD of August 1 (page 365). The accompanying reports on the rubber producing Sapium species discovered lately on the Amazon and referred to in the issue above noted, appear in full in this official publication.

DEUX NOUVELLES PLANTES À CAOUTCHOUC DE MADAGASCAR.
Par H. Jumelle. (Batract from the journal Le Caoutchouc et la GuttaPercha.) Paris: 1905. [8vo. Pp. 15.]

RELATES (1) to a tree of the natural order Euphorbiacea, in the Ambongo region, known locally as "pirahazo" and designated by the author Euphorbia pirahazo, and (2) to a liane in the south of Menabe, known to the natives as "vahimainty," both being of economic value.

#### IN CURRENT PERIODICALS.

ARVORES de Borracha e de Balata da Região Amazonica. By Dr. Jacques Huber, chief of the botanic section of the Pará Museum. [Notes on newly designated species of Sapium; also on the species locally known as "Maçaranduba" and "Maparajuba," which are identified with the genus Mimusops, to which belongs the Balata yielding trees of Venezuela and the Guianas; see THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, August 1, 1905—page 365.]=Boletim do Museu Galdi (Museu Paraensa), Pará. 1V-2-3 (December, 1904). Pp. 415 437.

Extraction and Preparation of Rubber. [A resume of results from various methods, particularly in relation to Castilloa elastica.]= West Indian Bulletin, Barbados: V-3 (1904). Pp. 210-223.

Der Guayule und Seine Wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. By Dr. Rudolf Endlich. [A comprehensive report on a Mexican rubber producing plant and its exploitation to date.] = Der Tropenpflanser, Berlin. IX-5 (May, 1905). Pp. 233-247.

Cacao sous Ombre de Castilloa. By P. Cibot. [Observations on the hacienda of General Don Raimundo Fonseca, in Venezuela.]=[ournale d'Agriculture Tropicale, Paris. V.47 (May 31, 1905.) Pp. 141-143.

Ueber Kautschuk- und Guttaperchakultur in Deutschen Kolonien. By Professor Dr. Paul Preuss. [A comprehensive summary of progress in various districts in planting different species, and of results attained to date.]=Der Tropenpflanzer, Berlin. IX-6 (June, 1905). Pp. 297-307.

The Future Supply of India Rubber. By H. L. Terry, F. I. C., A. I. M. M. [A discussion of the outlook for planted rubber, and the effect upon prices.] = The Electrical Review, London. LVII-1443 (July 21, 1905). Pp. 122-123

Einige Bemerkungen über Anlage von Kautschukpflanzungen, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Holländisch-Borneo. By C. Boehmer. [With 5 illustrations.]=Der Tropenpflanzer, Berlin IX 8 (August, 1905). Pp. 438-450.

# AIR BRAKE HOSE TESTING APPARATUS.

N view of the expense of the air brake equipment for an extensive railway system and the importance of the quality of the rubber hose involved, the management of the Norfolk and Western railway some time ago secured the designing by its motive power department of a series of devices for thoroughly testing air brake hose, as the result of which the efficiency of the material may now be thoroughly determined before it is placed in service. There are presented herewith two illustrations, Figure 1 showing the device for the bursting

test of hose to the right and the apparatus for the buckling test to the left. Another view of the buckling test machine is shown by Figure 2.

The latter machine is designed to reproduce as far as possible the vibration or buckling to which air brake hose is subjected on the road. It is operated by a pulley driven by a belt from a countershaft above. On the shaft of this pulley is a crank for giving motion to a vibrating arm.

The hose is coupled at one end to a stationary nipple and the other end to a blank nipple, fitted into a vibratory arm. The number of vibrations are taken by a stroke counter and a constant air pressure is maintained in the hose by using a reducing valve, and a small diaphragm is introduced in the supply pipe leading from the reducing valve to the hose. This diaphragm contains a very minute hole-about one one-hundredth of an inch in diameter-which reduces the supply to a very small volume. Connecting to this pipe is also a gage which indicates the pressure, making it possible to see at all times that the machine is working in proper condition, and at the same time this gage is equipped with a proper arrangement for completing an electric circuit. When the hand drops to a given point at which time the circuit is completed, the machine shuts off automatically. The leak in the hose is made uniform in all hose tested by this diaphragm above mentioned, which has the effect of causing the pressure hand on the gage to drop to the point where the circuit is completed and the machine cut off when the leak in the hose exceeds the leak in the diaphragm.

In order to save time in placing and removing the hose, unions are so arranged that the hose may be held securely by a lever clamp. A constant pressure of air is maintained in the hose by using a standard Westinghoues signal line reducing valve, and it is found that the best results are ob-

tained by the use of fifteen pounds pressure.

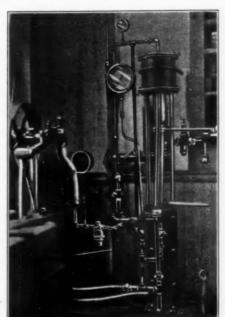
In order to announce a break and consequent leak in the hose, a whistle is attached to the end of the vibrating arm, as shown in the illustrations, and connected to the upper end of the hose. Air is maintained in the hose and kept from leaking through to the whistle by a plain bevel seat valve, which is held closed by pressure of the air. On the opposite side is a spring to unseat the valve, which is set at 12 pounds. When a leak occurs in the hose and the pressure is reduced below 12

pounds, the valve unseats, permitting air to pass to the whistle, announcing the leak. An ordinary cyclometer is arranged on the frame supporting the machine and is operated by the crank engaging the lugs thereon, so that the number of vibrations are counted automatically. The hose is usually given about 120 vibrations per minute, and while no specifications have been prepared in this direction, the hose should stand about 75.000 vibrations, or bucklings, before failing.

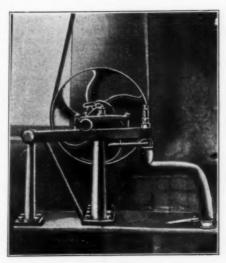
The apparatus for the bursting test consists of a frame for supporting the hose and pipe connections and a differential piston for supplying the necessary pressure. The position of the hose is shown in Figure 1 and the manner in which it is clamped is also indicated. In making the test water is admitted from below to fill the hose and small cylinder. The valve is then closed and air admitted to the top of the upper and larger cylinder, forcing the piston down and supplying a pressure to the hose. The diameter of the smaller piston in this instance is 234 inches, and the larger, or air cylinder, is 8 inches in diameter. The Master Car Builders' Association requires that a test hose must stand for 10 minutes a pressure of 500 pounds before bursting.

Besides the appliances here described the Norfolk and Virginia road has simple tests for friction and stretching, as required by the Master Car Builders' Association. Unfortunately there are no testing machines at present that duplicate the weird things that careless train men do to hose to its frequent detriment. Nor are the effects of extremes in heat and cold measured and recorded. But doubtless they will be sometime.

In presenting the description THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD has had the assistance of Mr. W. W. Lemen, the company's engineer of tests, and the illustrations appear through the courtesy of the Railway Master Mechanic of Chicago.



HOSE TESTING APPARATUS-FIG. 1.



HOSE TESTING APPARATUS-FIG. 2.

#### ADAMSON'S SELF CONTAINED VULCANIZER.

THE business that centers about the repairing of automobile and bicycle tires is a very large one; indeed, one that is growing as rapidly in proportion as the automobile business itself. It is interesting, therefore, to note the types of vulcanizers that are used in these repair shops. The accompanying illustration, for example, shows one adapted for branch houses and repair shops where steam pressure is not available. In this case the heat is obtained by two special gas burners applied to the bottom of the press, which is of boiler plate, and in which steam is generated. This heats the top plate, which is made of cast iron, and upon this the part of the tire to be vulcanized is placed. The tire is held in position by means of a wrought iron bar and a counterweight. Several tires may be vulcanized at the same time, and if necessary a repair in a mold section can be vulcanized, taking a little longer time for the cure. The press is fitted with a steam gage. If the weights shown in the illustration are not sufficient, others can be slipped upon the standards so that any reasonable pressure may be applied. [Manufactured by A. Adamson, Akron, Ohio.]



ADAMSON'S SELF CONTAINED VULCANIZER.

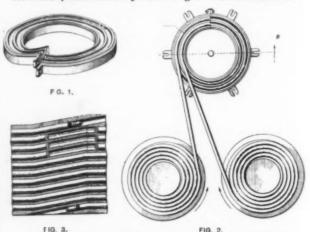
#### "JOTTINGS BY AN AMERICAN IN EUROPE."

N reprinting from our pages some notes of travel by a valued correspondent, the Gummi Zeitung (Dresden) remarks: "THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD publishes a series of articles from the pen of A. M. Stickney, in which the author relates his observations concerning the manufacture of India-rubber goods in Europe, which he made during a trip through the old world. Some of these observations are of considerable interest, especially due to the fact that they represent the judgment of a man who has received his practical education across the Atlantic, and who looks on things soberly and lucidly, without, however, showing the well known American prejudice which nearly always influences transatlantic judgment. We shall not fail, therefore, to make our readers acquainted with a few abstracts from these fluently written notes of travel."

#### NEW HOSE VULCANIZING MOLD.

HE manufacture of garden hose in 500 foot lengths has been a specialty that only two American concerns, to our knowledge, have followed. One of these companies made it by an adaptation of the existing method of ordinary hose manufacture; the other by utilizing certain patented machinery and processes which were the invention of the late Henry B. Cobb. The latter process, in brief, was the running of an inner tube through a tubing machine and braiding round it one or more plies of fabric in continuous lengths, after which a rubber cover was put on by drawing a strip of rubber and the fabric covered tube through a die. The hose was then run through a lead press and a lead casing put on the outside of it. Then the 500 foot length was wound on a drum and vulcanized in an open heater. A subsequent process was the stripping the lead cover off of the hose and cutting it up in bits ready again for the

As in many instances the 500 foot length of hose finds an ex-



cellent market, it is interesting to note that Mr. Henry Z. Cobb. son of the inventor of the process just described, is the patentee of another for the manufacture of hose in extra lengths. His

patent, in brief, calls for a sectional mold, the various sections of which, nesting together and held in place by side clamps and bolts, form spiral grooves enclosing two lengths of hose during vulcanization. In the first illustration is shown one of the grooved plates, under and over which the hose is run with an upward slant. The second illustrates the method of feeding two lengths into a section. The third makes plain the position of the

hose after it has been coiled in place and the various molding sections built up around it. The fourth is simply a cross section of the whole vulcanizing mold after the separate plates have been nested together and fastened in place by side clamps.

One part of the process is an arrangement for forcing water into the hose to keep it under pressure during vulcanization. The idea set forth in the invention is to have a complete vulcanizing mold with clamping plates, the whole to go into a vulcanizer and cure in the ordinary manner. The United States patent is numbered 792,198.

# NEW GOODS AND SPECIALTIES IN RUBBER.

THE "PENNA" NOSE GUARD.

THIS is a new article, comprising a body portion provided with an opening and a mouthpiece consisting of a central web and heads or enlargements at the ends thereof, the heads bearing upon the opposite sides of

the body portion adjacent to the opening therein, and one of the heads being flexible. This nose guard is referred to as being more durable than others in use, on account of having a detachable mouthpiece, capable of being renewed whenever necessary. The chin extension further aids to make it a practical and comfortable guard. Protected by United States patent No. 790,237, issued to Frank A. Wilcox. [Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette, Pa.]

RUBBER POKER CHIPS.

FROM time to time inquiries have reached THE INDIA RUB-BER WORLD for information where to buy not only every known article made of rubber but also for articles which could hardly have existed except in the minds of the inquirers—all of whom, by the way, are not intimately identified with the rubber trade. Among the things asked for have been "poker chips," an article not described in any of the rubber encyclope-

> dias. It happens, however, that a very complete catalogue of rubber sundries, just issued by a large manufacturer, contains an illustration of



Poker Chips, though without explaining what they are for, and as a matter of interest to the curious we have obtained permission to reproduce the picture here. The catalogue does mention, however, that these articles are made of high grade white, red, and blue rubber stock; boxes packed with 50 white, 25 red, and 25 blue chips; \$20 per thousand. [The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.]

ATTRACTIVE TOY ANIMALS.

THIS illustration relates to a new red rubber toy—a handsome dog, 9¼ inches long and 5 inches high. By gently squeezing its head the dog can be made to stick out his tongue in a lifelike manner. Besides, the head is on a swivel and can



THE trouser robe for motoring shown in the illustration is made to buckle around the waist and ankles. It is designed to combine protection with freedom of motion, besides which it keeps off the wind. As everybody knows, no small part of the work of controlling an automobile in motion is done by the

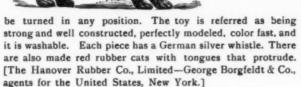


feet. Many machines having clutches are thrown in by the feet, and in most cases the brakes are worked by the feet, and when the feet are covered the man running a car is liable to get into trouble. It is to obviate this difficulty that the robe shown here has been brought out. In one of the western states, it is asserted, a chauffeur while running a machine is not allowed to wear a robe that will interfere with the free movement of his feet. This robe is made of double fabrics, with rubber between, which renders it wind proof as well as waterproof. [L. C. Chase & Co., Boston and New York.]

THE INDENTED FIBER SOLE.

THIS cut relates to a rubber tread, as for shoe soles, comprising an elastic body, a wear resisting layer secured thereto and composed of a piece of textile fabric having indentations in the inner side and corresponding projections on its outer side, and an elastic tread layer secured to the outer side of the wear resisting layer, the said projections penetrating the tread layer and forming parts of the tread surface. Each indentation in the surface of this sole not only unites the fiber portion of the sole with the rubber portion, but







also changes the angle of the threads of the fiber so that the tread surface of the sole is made non slipping and non cracking, thus conducing to both strength and flexibility. This construction is known also as the "indented duck face sole." It is the subject of United States patent No. 767,120, issued to Philip W. Platt. [Foster Rubber Co., Boston.]

# THE "DIME" SCREEN DOOR CHECK.

For the prevention of slamming of screen doors, an ingenious little device has been invented which is partially illustrated by the engraving herewith. It consists of a bumper of molded



rubber attached by a screw to the door jamb, and a plunger of metal rigidly attached to the screen door. The door is checked three inches from the closing point, when the rubber bumper hangs in a vertical position. The coming in contact of the rubber bumper and the metal plunger changes the position of the former, as shown in the cut herewith, the effect being

to check the door and thus allow it to close without slamming, after which the rubber bumper resumes its vertical position. A patent has been applied for. The device is intended to retail at 10 cents. [The Caldwell Manufacturing Co., Rochester, New York.]

#### MARVIN'S EMERGENCY FIRE HOSE MENDER.

It often happens that the delay caused by the bursting of hose at a fire results in much loss of property. It has been necessary hitherto that the pressure be cut off and the flow of the water discontinued while the hose was being mended or a new section substituted, it being impracticable to apply an ordinary sleeve



FIG. 1.

to bursted hose while the water continues to flow from the leak under fire pressure. The new device described here can be quickly applied to hose at any time, and when under full fire pressure. It consists of a casing adapted to be

clamped to the side of the hose and containing on one side an orifice which may be left open while the hose mender is being applied, thus allowing the free escape of water from the



FIG. 2



FIQ. 3.

bursted portion of the hose until the mender is securely in place. This orifice is provided with a valve which may be closed after the mender is in position. Figure 1 gives a general view of the

clamp; Figure 2 shows it in process of being applied, the valve being left open for the escape of water meanwhile; Figure 3 illustrates the method of finally closing the leak; and Figure 4



FIG.

the repair complete. The hose in a bursted condition is apt to be swelled somewhat, rendering it difficult to bring the hose mender down into its final position. This is obviated by means of a double link on one end, which has a longer reach, as shown in Figure 2. By means of this feature, the two halves of the hose mender can be brought gradually together, and when it is firmly secured at both ends the valve is closed, as shown in Figure 4, and the repair is complete. This device is the subject of United States patent No. 763,191. It is made of brass, polished to a nozzle finish, and weighs only about 7 pounds. It is understood to have been well received by fire department officials. [J. B. Marvin, Frankfort, Indiana.]

#### COMBINATION WATER BOTTLE AND

#### SYRINGE.

THE Combination bag illustrated in the accompanying illustration, as its name implies, may be used either as a water bottle or a fountain syringe bag. The conversion from one use to the other requires only the interchanging of the stopple and the hard rubber syringe connection. As will be seen, the bag has a top outlet, instead of the syringe connection being made at the bottom, as in the case of other combination bags. This article may be obtained in either white or slate colored rubber, and at an extra price, in red-In sizes, it is supplied in 1, 2, 3 and



In sizes, it is supplied in 1, 2, 3 and 4 quarts. [The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.]

#### THE LATEST ARTIFICIAL RUBBER.

#### [A PRESS DISPATCH.]

BENTON HARBOR, MICH., July 16.--Dr. Henry V. Tutton, well known surgeon, and John Smith, a chemist, have discovered a process for manufacturing rubber. Success has been attained after five years of experimenting. It can be manufactured and sold at a profit at 40 cents a pound. Mexican rubber costs \$1.25. A stock company will be organized and the material manufactured in large quantities. The process is kept a secret.

# [ANSWER TO AN INQUIRY].

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD: While Mr. Smith and myself have succeeded in extracting (not making) a peculiar gum from certain of our native herbs, which when properly treated possesses many of the characteristics of rubber, such as elasticity, tensile strength, vulcanizing properties, and so forth, we are in no position to state what commercial value the product may prove to have, it being as yet merely in the experimental stage.

It is amusing to read the comments and wild statements appearing in some of the newspapers concerning this matter. We are simply experimenters and investigators, and have never even contemplated the formation of a stock company to exploit something of the value of which we are ourselves ignorant. Not one cent of anybody's money but our own has been used by us so far, and we are neither of us inclined to join the already too great army of "grafters."

That we have something which will prove to be commercially useful, we firmly believe, though with our exceedingly limited laboratory facilities, it may be one, two, or even three years before we can positively tell for what purpose.

It is unfortunate that merely showing a small piece of our product should have raised such a "tempest in a teapot," as it has undoubtedly done, and it is doubly unfortunate for the reason that it has been the means of handicapping us in our experiments and bringing us into disrepute unjustly.

Yours in a spirit of true investigation, H. V. TUTTON. Benton Harbor, Michigan, August 10, 1905.

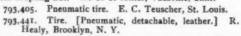
#### RECENT RUBBER PATENTS.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ISSUED JUNE 27, 1905.

N O. 793,103. Hose-pipe coupling. J. Schlotz, San Francisco. 793,179. Vehicle tire. W. W. Clark, Buffalo, N. Y.

793,203. Shut-off fire hose nozzle. M. D. Larkin, Dayton, Ohio. 793,209. Hose coupling nut. W. C. C. Miller, Vacaville, Calif.



793,490. Hose connection for cars. H. A. Wise, Mammoth, W. Va.

793,508. Elastic tire for vehicles. A.
T. Collier, St. Albans, England,
assignor to The Reilloc Tyre Co., Ltd., London

793,518. Fountain pen. J. Fox, Beckley, W. Va. 793,598. Fountain pen. J. G Marshall, Brooklyn,

assignor of one-half to G. A. Clark and W. A. Zeidler, New York city.

793,618. Anti skidding attachment for pneumatic tires. W. J. Smith, Canastota, N. Y.

#### Trade Marks.

- 1,558. Pneumatic tires. Continental Caoutchouc Co., New York city.

  Essential feature.—The duplicate representations of a prancing horse at the center of concentric circles, between which appear the letters, abbreviation, and character C C. & G CO. H. and between these duplicate representations the words CONTINENTAL PNEUMATIC.
- 2,825. Pencil and cleaning composition erasers. F. A. Weeks, New York city. Essential feature.—The word ERASIT.
- 3,157. Elastic arm bands. The Blakesley Novelty Co., Bristol, Conn. Essential feature.—The word EASY.
- 5,131. Insulated electrical conductors and asbestos electrical conductors. D. & W. Fuse Co., Providence, R. I. Essential feature.

  The word DELTABESTON.

#### ISSUED JULY 4, 1905.

- 793,657. Pneumatic brush. L. W. Hardy, assignor of one-half to H. W. Stillman, both of Chicago.
- 793,682. Rubber dam holder. [See The India Rubber World, March 1, 1905—page 197.] J. J. Rojo, Mexico City, assignor to The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Phila

793,711. Pneumatic tire. J. K Broderick. St. Louis.

793,756. Pneumatic arm rest for bookkeepers or writers. W. W. Williams, Appleton, Wis.

793,711. 793,869. Hose coupling. A.
H. Anderson, assignor of 793,756.
one-third each to E. Franklin and C. Powell and one-sixth to J. E. Lane, all of Kellogg, Idaho.

793,937. Inflation valve [for tires and the like]. J. E. Keller, Jr.. Litchfield, Conn.

793,960. Combined washbowl and water receptacle. [See The India Rubber World, February 1, 1905—page 160]. S. J. Rosenfeld, Springfield, Mass.

793,998. Tire for vehicle wheels. G. B. Dryden, Chicago.

004. Horseshoe, J. H. Gay, assignor of one-fourth to M. D. Byrne and F. E. McGovern, all 794,004. of Milwaukee, Wis.

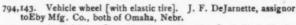
793,998. 794,026. Foot bath. J. Kerstetter, Bradford, Pa., assignor to Thermal Foot Bath Co.

794,031. Tire gage. J. E. Lehman, Revelstoke, Canada.
794,033. Atomizer. E. E. Menges, New Haven, Conn., assignor to The Seamless Rubber Co.

794,061. Elastic mouthpiece [for smoking pipes]. E. Vuillard, St. Claude, France, and M. Strauss, London, England.

794,082. Valve cap [for pneumatic tire valves]. J. V. Crone, Greeley, Colo.

794,096. Syringe. Ella M. Gray, Des Moines, Iowa 794 115. Combined hose-rack and valve. F. R. Porter, East Stroudsburg, assignor of one-half to W. A. Gilbert, Stroudsburg, Pa.



Artificial leg [involving layers of rubber.] J. K. S. Farris, 794.147. Saltville, Va.

#### Trade Marks

- Compound for waterproofing and weatherproofing cotton duck. V. B. Robeson, Port Huron, Mich. Essential feature.—The word
- 1329. Rubber horseshoes. The Whitman & Barnes Mig. Co., Agron, Ohio. Essential feature.—A diamond shaped figure, with the initial letters and character W. & B. inclosed.
- W. Whitcher, Boston. Essential feature.—The word CINCH. Elastic or cushion heels and soles for boots and shoes.
- 2224. Elastic or cushion heels and soles for boots and shoes.

  Essential feature.—The word WAUKON.
- 2400. Hydraulic hose. Eureka Fire Hose Co., Jersey City, N. J. Essential feature.—The word EUREKA.
- 2403. Fabric hose. Same. Essential feature. The word SURPRISE.
- 2406. Fabric hose. Same. Essential feature. The word TRADE.
- 2407. Fabric hose. Same. Essential feature.—The word PREMIER.
- Fabric hose. Same. Essential feature. - The representation of an eagle with outstretched wings perched upon a hydrant.
- 2410. Fabric hose. Same. Essential feature. The word EAGLE.
- 2412. Fabric hose. Same, Essential feature. The word TROJAN.
- 2413. Fabric hose. Same. Essential feature. The word TRUMPET,
- Fabric hose. Same. Essential feature .-- The letters U S.
- placed within a circle.
- Heat storing devices or articles containing salts which melt in their own water of crystallization and having a latent heat of fusion for imparting heat on recrystallization of the salts. The Thermalite New York city. Essential feature .- The word THERMA-
- g. Fountain pens. C. E. Browning, Toledo, Ohio. Essential feature.—The words RAPID WRITER. 6639.

#### ISSUED JULY 11, 1905.

- 794,197. Pneumatic tire. W. F, Stearns, Batavia, N. Y.
- 794,230. Elastic tired wheel. E. Keup, assignor of one half to R. G. Chisholm, both of San Francisco.
- 794,372. Pneumatic tire. D. J. May, Detroit, Mich.
- 381. Conveyor belt. T. Robins, Jr., assignor to Robins Conveying Belt Co., both of New York city.
- 794.387. Vaporizer. E. W. Ballentine, Chicago, assignor to Chicago Vaporizer Co.
- 794,399. Hose reel bracket. G. Erxleben, New York city.
- 424. Air-tight door sill. C. J. Petit, McKeesport, Pa., assignor to Follansbee Brothers Co., Pittsburgh.
- 794,473. Machine for manufacturing pneumatic wheel tires. A. E. Vincent, Noisy-le-Sec, France.
- 794,528. Wheel [with pneumatic tire]. J. W. Meixell, Lewisburg,
- 794,539. Hose coupling. J. D. O'Brien, Mullan, assignor of one half to J. J. Murphy and M. J. Maher, Burke, Idaho.

#### Trade Marks.

- Belting for power transmission. The Gandy Belting Co., Baltimore, Md. Essential feature.—The representation of a coil of belting with a bale of cotton laid across it and the words GANDY'S BELTING printed on the coil of belting.
- 1260. Belting for power transmission. Same. Essential feature.— A rectangular figure covered with dotted lines and having the words THE GANDY BELT printed thereon.
- Flexible insulating tubing to inclose electric wires. American Circular Loom Co., Chelsea, Mass. Essential feature.—The represen-tation of a cut length of woven tubing coiled into the form of a ring, with the ends interlaced and projecting beyond the ring at each side thereof, associated with the words FLEXIBLE CONDUIT.
- 5. Rubber heels and soles for boots and shoes. F. W. Whitcher, Boston. Essential feature.—The word VELVET,
- Hydraulic hose. Eureka Fire Hose Co., Jersey City. N. J. Essential feature.—The word PARAGON
- 2402. Fabric hose. Same. Essential feature. The word MONITOR.
- 2518. Hose nozzles, bath sprays and jets, overhead showers, and hose W. Boekel & Co., Philadelphia. Essential feature. The letter B inclosed in a circle.
- Elastic or cushion heels and soles for boots and shoes. F. W. Whitcher, Boston, Mass. Essential feature.—The word NO JAR.

- 5. Waterproof cloth. Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga. Essential feature.—The word SHUREDRY. 3366.
- 3647. Fountain pen. Eagle Pencil Co., New York city. Essential feature.—The word EAGLE and the representation of an eagle with outstretched wings holding a pencil in its beak and pens in its talons, and a sunburst behind the eagle.
- 3648. Rubber erasers. Same. Essential feature. The word EAGLE and the representation of an eagle standing on a base with outstretched wings.
- Piston packing. American Steam Packing Co., Boston. Essential feature.—The hyphenated word ASBESTOS-METALLIC, inclosed in a pictorial representation of the packing arranged in the form of a horseshoe.
- 5. Rubber tires and pneumatic tires. Mineralized Rubber Co., New York city. Essential feature.—The representation of an an-chor inclosed in a diamond shaped figure.
- 5922. Electric conductors covered with India-rubber. The Okonite Co., Ltd., New York city. Essential feature.—The representation of a ridge of insulating material on the exterior surface of an insulated wire and extending in a line substantially parallel with the major axis.
- [Nors.—Printed copies of specifications of United States patents may be obtained from Tws India Russer World office at 10 cents each, postpaid.]

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

- PATENT SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.
- The number given is that assigned to the Patent at the filing of the Application, which in the case of those listed below was in 1904.
  - \* Denotes Patents for American Inventions.
- [ABSTRACTED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, JULY 5, 1905.] 5878 (1904). Ventilating hoof pad for horses. J. B. Brooks, Finstall,
- near Broomsgrove. 5891 (1904). Means for inflating pneumatic tires by the motion of the
- wheel. A. H. Edwards, Stoke Newington, London. 5927 (1904). Wheel fitted with twin tires of solid rubber. A. E. Crowdy,
- Birmingham. 5966 (1904). Tire and rim constructed in segments for the purpose of facilitating repairs. C. W. Hayward, Liverpool.
- 6026 (1904). Clamp for connecting hose pipes to nozzle. V. H. Da-
- vison, Park City, Utah.
- 7 (1904). Pneumatic tire with anti skidding device. W. D. Sains-bury, J. R. Nesbit, and Sainsbury's Anti-Skidders, Ltd., London. 6172 (1904). Golf ball with core weighted by mercury or amalgam. W. H. and H. Southon, London.
- 6270 (1904). Pneumatic tire prevented from slipping by means of leather or metal discs. A. F. M. Howell, Ramsgate, Kent.
- 6329 (1904). Pneumatic tire with armored ciété C. Durand et Cie., Paris, France. Pneumatic tire with armored tread to prevent wear. So-
- [ABSTRACTED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, JULY 13, 1905.] 6471 (1904). Solvent for India-rubber. Robinson Brothers and G. A. L. Clift, West Bromwich, Staffordshire.
- 6509 (1904). Pneumatic tire with multiple air tube. M. C. Bickmore,
- 6519 (1904). Pneumatic tire protected by being enclosed within a chan-neled rim having a solid rubber tread. A. C. Birkin, Hanwell, Middlesex.
- 6538 (1904). Pneumatic tire with double air tube. J. R. Taylor, Wandsworth common, Surrey.
- 5649 (1904). Pneumatic tire with puncture preventing cover. J. F. de Savignac, Marseille, France.
- \*6947 (1904). Covered elastic cord suitable for use in suspenders and the like. J. and F. N. Ashworth, Somerville, Massachusetts.
- 6980 (1904). Pneumatic tire with puncture preventing and non slipping device. G. H. Alexander and E. G. Warland, Birmingham.
- 9991 (1904). Stopper for hot water bottles. J. B. Brooks and J. Holt, Birmingham.
- [ABSTRACTED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, JULY 19, 1905.]
- (1904). Pneumatic tire protected by rings of flexible wire cable. G. Pilkington, Rex Motor Works, Coventry.
- \* 7205 (1904). Elastic tire. [Described in The India Rubber World June 1, 1905—page 306.] C. Motz, Akron, Ohio.
- \* 7235 (1904). Non slipping sole for boots. J. R. van Winkle, Sumpter, Oregou.
- 7240 (1904). Pneumatic tire. H. A. Hadven, London. (B. Polack, Waltershausen, Germany.)
- 7357 (1904). Elastic tire with tread studded to prevent slipping. E. C. F. Otto, London.
- 7399 (1904). Horseshoe pad. A. E. Hibbitt, H. Lewis, and F. Turner, all in Northamptonshire.

#### THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

#### PATENTS GRANTED.

- 162,264 (Class 634). Fastening device for motor tire covers. K. Lehman, Wilmersdorf.
- 162,383 (Cl. 63e). Tire inner tube. F. Veith, Odenwald. June 21.
- 162,420 (Cl. 33e). Hair comb. Hannoversche Gummi-Kamm Co., Limmer. June 25.
- 162.552 (Cl. 63e). Pneumatic tire with elastic cushion. H. Lutz, Hamilton, United States. June 28.
- 162,690 (Cl. 63e). Tire protector. C. A. Brackelsberg, Düsseldorf. July 5.
- 162,813 (Cl. 63¢). Elastic tire, protected from puncture by self closing cover. P. G. Nadig, Paris. July 12.
- 163,151 (Cl. 39a). Device for inflating rubber balloons and toys with compressed air. L. Fortuna, Ginnheim. July 19.
- 163,015 (Cl. 63e). Solid rubber tire. J. A. Swinehart, Akron, United States. July 19.
- 163,016 (Cl. 63s). Elastic tire. C. H. J. Chetwynd Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, London. July 19.
- 163,017 (Cl. 63e). Tire fastening device. Michelin & Co., Clermont-Ferrand, France. July 19.
- 163,018 (Cl. 63e). Tire fastening device. C. André Vert, Vitry. July 19.
- 163,019 (Cl. 63e). Elastic tire. C. Michler, Cologne. July 19.
- 163,075 (Cl. 63c). Pneumatic tire protector. E. Lapisse, Elbeuf. July 19.
- 163, 120 (Cl. 65a). Inflatable life belt. A. Gareis, Vienna. July 19.

#### DRSIGN PATENTS GRANTED [GEBRAUCHSMUSTER]

- 253,311 (Class 63h). Inflatable handles for cycles and guiding rods of motor cars. J. Boller, Strassburg. June 21.
- 253,528 (Cl. 63e). Tire inflater. G. Hagendorf, Trebin. June 28.
- 253,530 (Cl. 63e). Tire inflater. Same. June 28.
- 253,652 (Cl. 15a). Rubber reglet for printers. Oscar Schwinger, Ruhlen. June 28.
- 253,892 (Cl. 63e). Cushion tire. O. Fischer. Dresden. June 28.
- 253,906 (Cl. 63e). Detachable leather tire with inside retaining wire. O. Krieger, Dresden. June 28.
- 254,167 (Cl. 3a). Adjustable extra flap for button holes of rubber collars. F. J. Hess, Worms. July 5.
- 254,187 (Cl. 3b). Waterproof bathing cap. J. Henel, Breslau. July 5. 254,356 (Cl. 428). Rubber band, graduated for measurement. P. Reich, Harburg. July 5.
- 253,071 (Cl. 63e). Leather cover for pneumatic tires. G. Müller, Brunswick. July 5.
- 253,072 (Cl. 63e). Leather cover for pneumatic tires. Same. July 5. 253,342 (Cl. 63e). Leather cover for pneumatic tires. A. Bewig, Brunswick. July 5.
- 254,322 (Cl. 64a). Stopper with rubber tightening ring. C. Spannagel, Berlin. July 5.
- 254,636 (Cl. 9). Rubber toothbrush. W. Habfast, Göppingen. July 12. 255,220 (Cl. 3b). Cravat with elastic lining. G. Duchatsch, Breslau. July 19.
- Pneumatic sole and heel protector. W. Lütkemann, 254.738 (Cl. 77a). Hanover. July 19.
- 255,706 (Cl. 47f). Rubber tightening ring. Oppen and Prinz, Spandau. July 26.
- 255,571 (Cl. 3b). Seat Munich. July 26. Seamless rubber goods. Akt. Ges. Metzeler & Co.,

#### PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

- 19,781 (Cl. 63e). Elastic tire with metal tread protector. I. P. Legrand, Levallors-Perret, France. May 24.
- 37,210 (Cl 30d). Device for producing circulation of hot water in a water bag. Dr. M. Bauer, Vienna. May 31.
- 20,828 (Cl. 63e). Elastic tire. L. Gruss, Linz. May 24.
- 37, 269 (Cl. 30g). Nipple for nursing bottle. M. and S. Berliner, Strassburg. May 31.
- 13,237 (Cl. 63e). Tire with retaining wires. T. I. R. Clarkson and G. Welch, Birmingham, England. May 31.
- 6,328 (Cl. 63e). Tire valve. C. Nielsen, Copenhagen. May 31.
- 36,307 (Cl. 7(a). Changeable heels for boots. E. J. Bliss, Boston, United States. May 31.
- 17,827 (Cl. 63d). Elastic tire. A. S. F. Robinson, Barsham, England. June 7.

# 10,809 (Cl. 63e). Elastic tire. Dr. Alexander and Posnansky, Berlin. June 7.

33,520 (Cl. 63e). Elastic tire. J. E. Hopkinson, West Drayton, England. June 7.

24,155 (Cl. 39a). Method of covering golf balls. P. M. Martin, Birmingham, England. June 7.

13,193 (Cl. 63e). Inflator for bicycle tires. I. S. Christensen, Aalborg. June 7.

18,481 (Cl. 30b). Vulcanite device for dental purposes. J. F. Funck, Rochester, United States. June 21.

7.476 (Cl. 63e). Elastic tire. P. G. Radig, Paris. June 21.

5,785 (Cl. 634). Contrivance for making pneumatic tire covers. T. Veith. Weitwerk, Odenwald. May 31.

26, 194 (Class 13/). Siphon with rubber suction ball. A. Kahlert, Hamburg. June 21.

18,481 (Cl. 306). Dental vulcanizer. J. F. Funck, Rochester, United States. June 21.

7.476 (Cl. 63e). Elastic tire filled with fluid. P. G. Nadig, Paris.

June 21.

Tire factoring flevior. G. Syam, Budapert, June 28.

20,593 (Cl. 63e). Tire fastening device. G. Szam, Budapest. June 28-5,623 (Cl. 39e). Device for smoothing vulcanite bottle stoppers. Vereinigte Berlin-Frankfurter Gummiwaren Fabriken, Gelnhausen. July 5.

38,757 (Cl. 63e). Pneumatic tire protector. P. Boursier and E. Deléamont, Paris. July 5.

14.313 (Cl. 63e). Leather tire protector. G. Desclée, Jemeppe. July 5-10,061 (Cl. 63e). Device for securing rubber tires to rims by means of lateral coils of wire. J. H. Toole, Chicago. July 5.

17,732 (Cl. 396). Process for renewing rubber. Dr. P. Alexander and Dr. F. Frank, Berlin. July 12.

27,963 (Cl. 63e). Process for making tire covers. R. Kirchhoff, Heidelberg. July 12.

24.546 (Cl. 396). Process for obtaining Gutta-percha. Dr. F. Frank and Dr. E. Markwald, Berlin. July 19.

38,641 (Cl. 63c). Anti skidding device. L. Burckhardt, Stuttgart. July 19.

24,329 (Cl, 36). Elastic linings for ladies' cloaks. F. Mahler, Duisburg. July 19.

19,577 (Cl. 63d). Wheel with compressible elastic rim. M. Gerisch, Reichenbach. July 19.

20,714 (Cl. 63e). Pneumatic tire with cork cover. P. L. Desprez, Lyons. July 19.

19.620 (Cl. 64a). Metal stopper with rubber ring. German Bottle Seal Co., Hamburg. July 26.

10,679 (Cl. 33c). Hair comb. American Hard Rubber Co., New York, July 26.

19,231 (Cl. 63d). Elastic tire. W. R. Fasey, Snaresbrook, England. July 26.

#### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PATENTS ISSUED (WITH DATES OF APPLICATION).

350,831 (Jan. 18 1905). E. C. Mallet. Pneumatic tire.

350,869 (Jan. 19). A. Keller Dorian. Pneumatic tire.

350,878 (Jan. 19). A. H. Devenoge. Pneumatic tire with double air chamber, including a novel arrangement of felloe and tire.

350,914 (Jan. 21). F. Reddaway. Improvements in the covering pneumatic tires.

351,021 (Jan. 21). Firm of François, Grellon & Cie. Pneumatic tires. 351,063 (Jan. 27). R. Healy. Pneumatic tire.

351, 102 (Jan. 28). A. Beaud. Anti skidding and puncture proof protector for pneumatic tires.

351 115 (Jan. 30). P. H. de Saint Senoch. Pneumatic suspension device for vehicles.

351,152 (Jan 30). Wilkinson, Gubbins & Quin. Device for cutting out and separating the different materials of which waste rubber con sists.

351,313 (Feb. 7). L. Brun. Woven material for pneumatic tires.

351.437 (Feb. 11). W. C. Stokes. Pneumatic device, especially adapted for automobile pneumatic tires.

351,456 (Feb. 13). C. C. Gouin. Elastic compound for tires.

351,569 (Feb. 16). L. Saussure. Improved nipple with valve.

[Note.—Printed copies of specifications of French patents may be obtained from R. Bobet, Ingenieur-Counseil, 16 avenue de Villiers, Paris, at 50 cents each, post paid.]

#### NEW TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

A ITON MACHINE Co. (New York), extensive manufacturers of machinery, have entered actively upon the manufacture of machinery for the India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and allied industries, including cable making machinery in great variety—stranding, armoring, and serving machines; paper, silk, and cotton covering machines; taping machines, and so on. Their output includes also a drier and vulcanizer for cable manufacture, and vacuum driers for rubber and other products. Typical machines in these branches are described in a series of illustrated "Bulletins," a collection of which may be obtained on application by any one interested. [6½" × 9".]

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO. OF MONTREAL, LIMITED, devote their catalogue "F" to a description of the varied and extensive line of Packings of their manufacture. The catalogue is attractive in appearance and its contents interesting. [5\%" \times 8\%". 58 pages.]——Another of their recent catalogues is devoted to Interlocking Rubber Tiling, of which they control the manufacture in the Dominion. It embraces a number of designs in color, and also views of interiors in public and private buildings, also in color, showing the tasteful harmonizing of the rubber tints with any scheme of decoration. [9\%" \times 6". 52 pages.]

THE MITZEL RUBBER Co. (Carrolton, Ohio) issue their Catalogue No. 1 of Drug Sundries, Molded, Seamed, and Dipped Goods, in which are illustrated a number of staple products, and also some articles not embraced in any other catalogue, the whole being a most creditable first essay in the shape of a catalogue in this branch of the trade.  $[6" \times 9". 28 \text{ pages.}]$ 

THE POPE MANUFACTURING Co., issue a series of catalogues of their bicycles, made under ten different brands, each of which-"Columbia," "Monarch," and so on-was formerly identified with a separate manufacturing company before their amalgamation, together with a number of other concerns, into the American Bicycle Co., which in turn has been succeeded by the Pope company. The number of factories now operated is not indicated by these booklets, but the selling arrangements of the company are confined to Hartford, for some of the brands, and to Chicago for the others. A dozen years ago a prominent amount of space was allotted in the typical bicycle catalogue to the subject of tires, each manufacturer extolling some particular tire. In most of the catalogues issued by the Pope company this year the subject of tires fills only one or two lines—just enough to indicate to the buyer of a wheel that he may have his option of single tube or detachable tires at the same cost. The descriptive pages are devoted rather to details of material, workmanship, and finish involved in the different wheels, as if the bicycle tire had become a standard commercial commodity and that cyclists were no longer interested in discussions of tire merits. Or it might be held to speak well for the rubber manufacturers that cyclists feel sure of getting their money's worth, no matter whose tire they buy. The fact that buyers in every case are offered their choice of single tube or detachable tires is evidence that the single tube is no longer so predominant in the cycling world as at one time-a fact which may be due in part to the striking proof of the merit of the detachable tire afforded in late years in motoring. The Pope company also issue a separate catalogue devoted to motor cycles and another to a special make of wheels for juvenile riders.

#### ALSO RECEIVED.

DAVOL Rubber Co., Providence, Rhode Island=(a) Davol's Whirlpool Spray, No. 212. 4 pages. (b) Household "Handy" Line of Rotary Spray Syringes. 4 pages.

#### THE NEW REVOLUTION IN RUBBER.

OUR able contemporary, the Salt Lake City (Utah) News, is again turning its attention to rubber. In its issue of July 22 we read:

A local rubber stamp company has just finished turning out a rubber ball and blanket from crude rubber received in this city from Mexico.

From the above lines we are prepared to believe that strange things are happening, and the narrative continues:

The strange thing about the rubber is that it comes not from the far famed rubber tree but from a brusby relative of it, and is apparently as valuable commercially as the product of the bigger tree.

These unexpected developments in rubber never fail to revolutionize the business, and we are not surprised to hear that—

brush exists extensively in the south country, and promises to revolutionize the methods and commercial prices of rubber.

The responsibility for the new revolution, we are pleased to note, has been placed, for the News says:

John Beck of Salt Lake City, is head of a concern whileh intends to pioneer the way into rubber manufacture from the product of the brush.

These things are always done quickly; the world is too impatient to wait long for great impending developments:

To the "News" today be stated that within a month he will leave for Mexico to build a factory.

The location of the new enterprise is definitely set forth in the following informing phrase:

> It will be located in the heart of a brush district, and contracts have already been made for the delivery of several tons of the brush per day.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. Beck does not talk rubber without having the proofs about him, as witness:

He had with him when interviewed the rubber ball turned out locally, and a piece of blanket rubber which seemed to be of excellent quality.

Of course there are millions in it :

The company organized to handle the industry is to be known as the "John Beck Syndicate," and will be heavily capitalized.

And Mr. Beck does not intend to stay up in the air, for the News asserts:

Mr. Beck will remain on the ground during the erection of the factory.

Of course the revolutionist is free to work when and where he will; it is not in the nature of his business to be limited by rules and regulations. But might not Mr. Beck accomplish more by not spreading himself out over so much territory? The Salt Lake Tribume of May 15, 1904, announced that "John Beck, the pioneer of the rubber industry in the West, has returned from Denver, where he had completed the organization of a company for developing and manufacturing rubber in Utah and Colorado." That company had been incorporated as the Continental Crude Rubber and Exploiting Co., with \$1,000.000 capital, to do business primarily at Salida, Colorado, but ultimately all over the Rocky Mountain region, Mr. Beck

being vice president and general manager. The Tribuna then stated:

Mr. Beck has something more than the incorporation of a company to show. When he made the announcement, he pulled out of his pocket a ball of crude rubber that had been extracted from plants grown by way of experiment, some sheet rubber that had been manufactured and a rubber stamp made from rubber that had been grown in their hothouse at Salida, Colo.

"Yes, it is a pretty good thing that we are starring," said Mr. Beck, in answer to a question. "In fact it is rather bigger than I care to tell you just now. We have been offered 50 cents per pound for the crude rubber that we only about 15 cents a pound.

Can it be that Mr. Beck's decision to revolutionize the rubber interest from Mexico is admission that the Rocky Mountain "rabbit weed" lacks rubber? Or has Mr. William Sutherland, of Utah, successfully contested Mr. Beck's claim to be "the pioneer of the rubber industry in the West?"

#### AN ERASING MACHINE.

BY GEORGE S HESSENBRUCH \*

I N a drafting room where certain records have to be kept, such as street records, plat books, insurance books, main records, etc., and where these records continuously change on account of new pipes being laid in place of the old ones, there will undoubtedly be a great deal of erasing done.

To eliminate the large amount of time and work necessitated in erasing by hand and to do this work carefully a scheme was devised to do this erasing mechanically.

The scheme is as follows:

An ordinary dental engine or machine that is used by dentists for drilling teeth was procured and a circular ink eraser set in the mandrel by means of a small screw instead of the regular drill used by the dentist. Everybody is familiar enough with the working of a dental engine without going into a general description of the same. Foot power is used, as is now mostly used by dentists, but a small electric motor could be easily attached to drive the machine without much cost. The flex-

ible shaft to which the eraser and handle are attached allows considerable movement and all the draftsman has to do is to guide the eraser by means of the handle.

Anyone trying this machine will have to watch the following

Keep the machine at a good speed and do not press the eraser too hard on to the paper, as the machine erases very rapidly. It will be found that a good paper will take on a hard surface at the erased place and that the erasing will hardly be noticeable.

Erasing can be done by the machine in about one-tenth of the time it would take to do it by hand; besides it is not tiring to the draftsman. It will be found that the draftsman becomes very expert with it, and can erase very fast and when coming to a fine cross line can neatly jump this line without touching it, at the same time erasing completely the line he is working on.

A POET BUYS RUBBER.—Helge Lund the celebrated poet of East Norway has commenced buying rubber again.— Thornton (Iowa) Enterprise.

<sup>•</sup> From Progressive Age (New York).

# THE RUBBER PLANTING INTEREST.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN STRAITS RUBBER.

RECENT issue of the Singapore Free Press contains fuller details than had previously been made public in regard to the change of ownership of the largest rubber plantation in existence that has been developed to a productive stage. This is located in Malacca, a territory in the British colony of the Straits Settlements in the Malay peninsula, within a few miles of the city of Malacca. It had its beginnings in a small plantation made in 1896 by Tan Chay Yan, a wealthy Chinese citizen of that state, and which gave such promise from the first that he was strongly encouraged by English planters to extend the enterprise. This he did until

what is known as the Bukit Asahan estate, of 3800 acres, existed. According to the Free Press there are at present 3000 acres fully planted to rubber, 200 trees to the acre, and 500 trees are now producing rubber. In two years' time a total of 2000acres will be ready for tapping, and in three and one half years the whole will be tapable.

Bukit Asahan estate, before the transfer, was owned by the Malacca Rubber and Tapioca Co., with 12 shareholders, Tan Chay Yan owning more than half the shares. The other holders are Chinese relatives or intimate friends of the chief owner, with the exception of one solitary European.

THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD of May 1, 1905 (page 275) mentions the presence in Ceylon of Mr. F. F. McClintock, of the United States, representing a Boston rubber house, who was reported to be studying the rubber planting situation. It appears that his work resulted in an option being taken on Bukit Asahan, the option holders being connected with a London financial house of the first standing and with Messrs. Alden, Symington & Co., rubber merchants of London, Boston, and New York. The option holders arrived in London on June 6, when plans at once began to be put in execution for the requisition of the property, and by July 5 details had been agreed upon, including the completion

of a new transaction, the securing of an additional 6000 acres of virgin land, near Bukit Asahan, in Negri Sembilan, one of the Federated Malay States.

The result is the formation of the Malacca Rubber Plantations, Limited, with a capital of £400,000 [=\$1,946,600], of which £100,000 will be paid in cash to the Malacca Rubber and Tapioca Co., who are to receive also £133,333 in ordinary shares. It is proposed to subscribe £100,000 in cash as working capital, for the development of the new 6000 acres just secured in Negri Sembilan.

The Free Press says that while these may seem large figures, they are in reality small in comparison of the assured prospect-

ive value of the estate. It is recognized that 200 Pará rubber trees to the acre should give a yearly profit per acre of \$300 (silver) at 4s. per pound (now 6s. 3d.) This shows an annual profit in 31/2 years time of £120,000, and the new 6000 acres will also be in course of development. At the same rate the profit on the whole estate in 8 years should reach £500,000.

Mr. McClintock was accompanied to London by Low Gek Seng, the chief member of the Chinese syndicate which cooperated in the securing of the options. Messrs. Alden, Symington & Co. are the London house associated with George A. Alden & Co., of Boston; the New York Commercial Co.; and Adelbert H. Alden, of Pará and Manáos. Mr. Alden is at present

in Europe, and is understood to have participated personally in the negotiations in London.

Twenty thousand shares in the new company-11,500 preferred and 8500 common-were offered for subscription in Colombo. The Times of Ceylon stated in May that Bukit Asahan contained 80,000 rubber trees 6 years old, which it was estimated should yield 80,000 to 100,000 pounds of rubber next year, in addition to which there is some profit to be derived from tapioca. INJURY TO RUBBER TREES FROM TAP-PING.

IT has long been appreciated that much injury comes to a rubber tree that is carelessly tapped, particularly where the cutting tool goes through the bark and penetrates the wood. Of course, the specific injury to be guarded against is the rotting of the wood and its attack by insects. Even when the cut heals over and no such danger comes to the tree it is still set back in growth appreciably as is proved by the accompanying illustration. This represents a section of a Hevea Brasiliensis grown in the botanic gardens at Singapore, and while it was tapped with reasonable care the bark was penetrated even to the wood. It will be . seen from a careful examination of the tree section that although several inches of woody growth formed over the tapped surface the scar still re-



TAPPING MARKS ON "HEVEA." [Showing effects of cutting into the wood.]

mained in the interior of the tree. The illustration is an especially interesting one and should carry a warning to planters against careless tapping. It is made from a photograph presented to the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD by Professor H. N. Ridley, F. L. S., during the former's visit to Singa-

#### NEW CEYLON COMPANIES.

GRAND Central Ceylon Rubber Co., Limited, gazetted at Colombo, July 8; nominal capital, 2,000,000 rupees [=\$648,866.50] in 20,000 shares, of which one half have been subscribed and fully paid. To acquire the Urumewella estate, in the Kegalle district, on which 669 acres are planted with rubber and further

planting is planned for this year. Directors: Hon. J. N. Campbell, J. P. Anderson, W. Forsythe, Joseph Frazer, and W. Shakespeare, all of Ceylon. The prospectus originally issued involving a capitalization of 5,000,000 rupees [See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, June 1, 1905—page 300] was withdrawn, and it is understood that another company will be formed to acquire the remaining lands involved in the first transaction.

=The Rubber Plantations of Kalutara, Limited, gazetted at Colombo, July 8; nominal capital 300,000 rupees [=\$97.329 98], to purchase 118 acres specified in the prospectus, and other lands as occasion may offer. No prospectus issued, and no appeal to the public.

=Panawatte Tea and Rubber Estates, Limited, registered in London on June 19, with a capital of £60,000 [=\$291,990] in £5 shares, to acquire properties in Ceylon as follows: Panawatte estate, in Yatiyantota, comprising 942 acres, including 605 acres in tea interplanted with rubber; Yogamma estate, in Dehiowita consisting of 1186 acres, of which 483 are in tea, interplanted with rubber, besides 140 acres lately planted in rubber alone The members of the board are resident in London with the exception of J. Forbes, broker, of Colombo.

=Udabage Plantation Rubber Co., Limited, registered in London July 24, with £25,000 [=\$121,682.50] capital, in £1 shares, to acquire the Udabage tea and rubber estate, of 1140 acres, in the Kelani valley, Ceylon, and other properties, and to grow India-rubber and other products. Registered office: 101, Leadenhall street, E. C., London.

#### TRACING RUBBER TO ITS SOURCES.

THE fact that plantation rubber from Ceylon and the Straits has become an established commercial commodity of importance is indicated by the regular cabling of reports of sales of such rubber in London to the Far Eastern newspapers. A specimen telegram of this nature appears in *The Times of Ceylon* of Colombo, as follows:

LONDON, July 21.—The rubber market is quiet. Plantation prices are 6s. 2d., to 6s. 3d.; and fine Pará 5s. 4 1/4 d. The prices of individual makes are: Heatherly, 6s. 3d.; Ballagalla, 6s, 2 1/4 d.; Culloden, 6s. 2 1/4 d.

The names appearing in this dispatch are those of important and well known estates in Ceylon, regarding which Ferguson's "Ceylon Handbook" published a year ago contains the following details:

Heatherly estate, Naboda postoffice, Kalutara district. Owned by Rosebaugh Tea Co., Limited; R. W. Harrison, resident manager; area 520 acres; 340 acres in tea; 64 acres in rubber, besides rubber interplanted with the tea.

Ballagalla (included in Glen Alpine) estate, Badulla postoffice, Badulla district. Owned by Ouvah Coffee Co., Limited, London: John Rettie, resident manager: area of Glen Alpine, 1971 acres; other details lacking.

Culloden estate, Neboda postoffice, Kalutara district. Owned by Rose-baugh Tea Co., Limited; R. W. Harrison, resident manager; area 1485 acres; 837 acres in tea; 358 acres in rubber, besides 178 acres of tea interplanted with rubber.

It will thus be seen that the newspaper readers of Ceylon are kept informed not only in regard to prices obtained for rubber produced there, but also of the result realized for the product of each plantation. All of which points to the time, probably not distant, when individual planters, having established a reputation for a given quality of product, will be in a position to supply manufacturers direct with raw rubber "to specifications."

#### CEYLON AND STRAITS PLANTING NOTES.

M. SIDNEY PERRY of Selangor, in the Federated Malay States, in an interview in *The Times of Ceylon*, was reported as follows:

He considers that it has been completely proved that light tapping in

the sixth year improves the latex yielding of the [rubber] tree later on; and quotes as a convincing demonstration of the fact that, out of 153 trees, 33 were lightly tapped in their sixth year, 1/2 pound of rubber being got from each. The rest of the trees were not touched. In the following year the 33 trees yielded 1.45 pounds of rubber in thirty days, and the 120 trees only 11 ounces [average].

= Mr. J. B. Carruthers, formerly of the public scientific service in Ceylon and lately appointed director of agriculture and government botanist in the Federated Malay States, after having spent a few months in Europe for the study of problems relating to rubber, assumed the duties of his appointment on June 10.

=Mention was made in *The Times of Ceylon* of July 10 of over 7000 acres of crown lands, in different provinces in Ceylon, being under application for planting with rubber, over fifteen government surveyors being at work in locating the same. The *Times* remarks that "The rubber boom has come to stay," and mentions "its permanent hold on the planting and commercial communities."

=The Bukit Rajah Rubber Co. is, says a trade journal, sending out to their estate a Passburg vacuum dryer to dry the crude rubber after coagulation of the latex. The speedy frying of the rubber by artificial means will save not only the necessity for erecting large storage room, but also make it unnecessary to wash the rubber, as this latter is only being done by some growers to hasten the drying process.—The Straits Times.

#### THE MERIDEN RUBBER PLANTING CORPORATION.

[Plantation "El Meriden," Tula, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Office: Meriden, Connecticut.]

This company, formed early in 1902 with a small capital, to acquire a privately formed rubber plantation, continues to make favorable reports of progress, through monthly bulletins sent out by the resident manager, Mr. J. Herbert Foster. These reports, by the way, have been so explicit and informing as to have attracted favorable attention from cultural journals around the world. This gentleman left Meriden when the company was formed, to take charge of the estate, and was absent for more than three years, returning to attend the recent annual meeting, when the original officers were all reflected: E. W. Smith, president; D. C. McMahon, vice president; F. E. Bemis, secretary; Frank A. Stevens, treasurer. Mr. Foster's family, who had been with him in Mexico, accompanied him on his visit home. The company has at no time offered any stock to the public.

#### THE SAMOA COMPANY REORGANIZED.

[See THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD, April 1, 1905-page 232.]

THE company organized early in the year as the Samoa-Kautschuk Compagnie, with headquarters in Berlin, with an authorized capital of 1,700,000 marks, for the purpose of planting rubber in Samoa, by a resolution of July 21 modified its title and articles. The new name is Kautschukkultur-Syndicat, G. m. b. H. The object of the enterprise is now stated to be the introduction of the culture of Caoutchouc in tropical countries, and especially in the German colonies, said culture to include the plantation system, as well as later on planting by the natives. Carl Boehmer, a merchant of Berlin, has been appointed deputy business manager, W. Mertens remaining in the position of manager,

RUDOLPH A. ADLER, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, sailed from New York on July 29 for Nicaragua, to become superintendent of the "La Taz" rubber plantation, in the department of Leon, which is owned by J. M. Barris and others of Lynn, Mass, and which is devoted to the cultivation of Ceaiá rubber (Manihot Glaziovii.)

#### OBITUARY.

R HODES LOCKWOOD, president and treasurer of the Davidson Rubber Co. (Boston), died on August 4 in a hospital as the result of an automobile accident while on his way two days earlier to the office of his company. The trouble was caused by the breaking of the front axle, which caused Mr. Lockwood to be thrown violently to the ground; his son Rhodes G., who was driving, was only slightly injured.

Mr. Lockwood was born in the old Fort Hill district of Boston, September 26, 1839, and was graduated from the Chauncey Hall School in 1857, after which he filled several business positions, until 1868, when he became a partner with his brother, H. D. Lockwood, in carrying on the business of the Davidson Rubber Co. H. D. Lockwood dying a few years later, Rhodes Lockwood took in partnership a third brother, under the firm name R. &. P. C. Lockwood. Still later the third brother retired and Rhodes Lockwood took into partnership his sons, William N. and Rhodes G., under the firm name Rhodes Lockwood & Co., for the ownership of the property, although during the whole time the manufacturing and selling business has

been conducted under the name of the Davidson Rubber Co. Last year a corporation was formed under the latter name, taking title to the property. It might be mentioned that Rhodes Lockwood's first connection with the business really was in 1858, when for a few months he was employed in the office of the rubber company. This is an important druggists' sundries firm, which owes its name to the late Dr. Herman E. Davidson, the inventor of the Davidson syringe and descended from Francis Davidson, who was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. The subject of this sketch was the son of Rhodes G. Lockwood, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, who removed to Boston, where he was engaged in business for many years, and his mother was the sister of Dr. Davidson, above mentioned.

Mr. Lockwood was until recently a director of the Bunker Hill National

Bank. He was a member of the auditing committee of the Warren Institution for Savings, a director of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co., a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Charitable Mechanics' Association, and a number of other organizations. He resided in Charlestown until about 25 years ago, when he removed to Beacon street, Boston. He also owned a delightful summer residence in East Lexington, which was his home at the time of his death. He is survived by three sons—R. G. Lockwood, W. N. Lockwood and Philip C. Lockwood—and three daughters, Mrs. Dr. G. C. Green and Misses Henrietta and Emily Lockwood.

The funeral occurred on Saturday, August 5, from the East Lexington house, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Dr. Bushnell. The floral offerings from business and personal friends were massed at one end of the drawing room, completely covering the casket and softening the stern reality of the sad event that brought the many mourners there. The services were brief, a quartette out on the vine covered veranda singing "Hark, Hark, My Soul" and "Paradise," and the

clergyman reading appropriate scriptural selections, followed by a touching tribute to the deceased. The interment was in Mount Auburn cemetery.

Rhodes Lockwood was of the very best type of New England business men. Modest in his bearing, always the courteous gentleman, of unusual culture, patrician to his finger tips, wise in his judgments, always thoughtful of others, of striking personal presence, he was loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

LEVI LADD, treasurer of the town of Needham, Massachusetts, died in that town on August 8, in his seventy-first year. In 1870 he became interested with the late Charles M. Clapp and Robert D. Evans under the style Clapp, Evans & Co., rubber goods jobbers in Boston and operating the Ætna Rubber Mills, at Jamaica Plain. After this copartnership closed. Mr. Ladd was interested with Mr. Evans and George H. Hood in the Eagle Rubber Co., also with a factory at Jamaica Plain, the business of which was merged in time with the American Rubber Co., the large factory of which is still in operation at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Ladd became a resident of Needham in

1870, and in 1881 became town treasurer, to which position he has since been recelected every year.

WARWICK H. PAYNE, who for a number of years had represented the Eureka Fire Hose Co. (New York) in the sale of their fire hose in the Southern states, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, died recently after an illness of several months. He was thirty years of age, a native of Scottsboro, Alabama, educated at the University of Alabama and a graduate in law. He was sometime secretary to General Joe Wheeler, was president of the Confederate Sons Association, and was identified with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington as an expert on Indian relics.

ALBERT A. SANBORN, of Newark, New Jersey, died at his cottage at Greenwood Lake on August 5. He

was born in 1846 near Rockford, Illinois, and at Albany, New York, married a daughter of Isaac Smith Hyatt, who, with his brother John W. Hyatt, was identified with the establishment of the celluloid industry. Mr. Sanborn, it is said, first suggested the making of collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts from sheet celluloid, and for many years he was in charge of this branch of the work of the Celluloid Co. (Newark, N. J.)

Joseph W. Green, treasurer and general manager of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Co. (Easthampton, Massachusetts), died at his home on August 28, in his fifty-seventh year, after an illness of more than a month. He was born in Marblehead, Mass., August 23, 1848, and at the age of 18 became employed by a Boston house of dealers in shoe findings. He made a specialty of elastic shoe gorings, which brought him to the notice of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Co., and in 1878 he went to Easthampton as treasurer of that company, and ever since had been in the immediate direction of its affairs. Mr. Green was interested in other business institutions in Easthampton, and active in social and political life, and in municipal affairs.



THE LATE RHODES LOCKWOOD.

#### RUBBER INTERESTS IN EUROPE.

#### A NEW SEDDON TIRE SYNDICATE.

HE Motor Pneumatic Tyre Co., Limited, has been floated in London with £150,000 capital, to acquire the business of the British Motor Tyre Syndicate, Limited, of Manchester, manufacturers of pneumatic and other carriage tires and accessories. The purpose of the company in particular is to acquire the Seddon tire patents and the benefits (1) of the royalty payable by David Moseley & Sons, Limited, in respect of the Seddon patents; (2) of the agreement for the sale of the American rights under these patents for £50,000; and (3) of the agreement for the sale of the French and Belgian patents for the minimum sum of £50,000. It is estimated in the prospectus of the new company that, assuming it will supply 5 per cent. of motor tires required in great Britain, the gross yearly profit on sales will amount to £40,000 and the net profit to £27.500, leaving after paying 10 per cent, on the share capital £12,500 for reserve and contingencies. Messrs. Moseley will continue to manufacture the Seddon tires on the same terms as under the old arrangement. The new company was registered July 20, 1905.

#### TORRILHON ET CIE. REORGANIZED.

THE firm of Torrilhon et Cie., India-rubber manufacturers, having its principal works at Chamalières, near Clermont-Ferrand, France, with an annex at Royat, was lately dissolved, the business being converted into a limited liability company, under the style "Société anonyme des anciens établissements J. B. Torrilhon-Caoutchouc manufacturé." The industry was founded in 1852 by Monsieur J. B. Torrilhon, who in 1889 organized the firm Torrilhon et Cie., resigning a share in the management to his son in law, G. Lamy-Torrilhon. The new company has a paid up capital of 4,000,000 francs [=\$772,000], and the board is composed as follows: Eugene Labesse, president; G. Lamy-Torrilhon, managing director; J. B. Torrilhon and Armand Torrilhon. The works are devoted to the production of hard and soft rubber, principally mechanical goods and tires, but including also waterproof clothing and druggists' sundries. For some years past the Messrs. Torrilhon have maintained agencies in French Africa for the direct importation of crude rubber.

#### A GERMAN RUBBER MANUFACTURER HONORED.

HERR LOUIS PETER, the founder of the Mitteldeutsche Gummiwaaren-Fabrik Louis Peter (Frankfurt a/M.), has been granted the honorary title of Kommerzienral (commercial counsellor) in recognition of the progressive spirit shown in the development of his business and the success attained in bringing it from very small beginnings to its present important dimensions. Not only does the firm possess branches in all the more important cities of the Continent, but its products are sold extensively in other parts of the world, the "Peter's Union" tire, for example, being understood to have a considerable sale in Africa. It will be remembered that this firm was represented by an extensive display of tires and other goods at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904.

#### DEATHS IN THE GERMAN RUBBER TRADE.

THE Mannheimer Gummi- Guttapercha- und Asbestsabrik (Mannheim) has suffered a painful loss by the decease of a member of the supervisory board, Herr Simon Hartogensis, consul general of the Netherlands, who died on July 28, at the age of 79. The deceased had for several decades been a member of the supervisory board, and has largely contributed to the success of the company by means of his great business talent, 40' Seefeld .... 8 4c. 40' Iroquois ... 10 c. 40' 11 oz. Carita 13 c.

his extensive knowledge, eminent capacities, and large experience, while he was likewise generally esteemed and honored as a man, on account of his noble and lovable characteristics. The death of this distinguished man is the more regrettable for the company, as the deputy chairman, Geheimer Kommerzienrat Scipio, died only three months ago, while it lost by death in 1904. Dr. Rohn, a member of the supervisory board, and in the preceding year Kommerzienrat Engelhorn, who had been chairman for many years past .- Gummi Zeitung.

#### THE TEXTILE GOODS MARKET.

E XISTING conditions in the cotton market are characterized by a buoyancy not usual even in a market so subject to sudden and radical change. The disposition toward fluctuation is more pronounced than for a long time, with the speculative element so organized as to enable it to "bull" the market with greater promise of success than in any previous year. The speculative feature is a serious detriment to the cotton trade, as cotton stock market quotations are misleading, affording as they do false ideas to buyers in reference to the cost of cotton to the mill.

The demand from the rubber trade for every description of cotton is greater than at any period in the history of these two great industries. Every American cotton duck mill is working its full capacity, and a number of those making coarse goods for export are well sold ahead, a condition which naturally abrogates supply. The mechanical rubber trade has consumed more hose duck than has ever been used in the same period before, and considerably more than was anticipated or covered by contract. The price of regular hose and belting duck is now 21 cents a pound.

A heavy fall demand is anticipated by mill agents, who are apprehensive lest the supply shall not equal the call, as the present market is practically cleared of spot goods. It is estimated by competent authority that the raw material will not sell below 10 cents during the fall season. With a maximum crop of 11,000,000 bales, and a surplus of 1,000,000 carried over from last season, the working crop will not exceed 12,000,000 bales. The spot market at this writing is 101/2 cents. The crop at the close of the cotton year (virtually coincident with the present issue of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD) is likely to prove wholly inadequate to the demand, certain portions of the Georgia crop already being seriously affected by boll weevil and rust, which adverse elements will naturally affect the size of the crop in proportion to the extent to which they prevail. Despite the fact that textiles have been consumed in so much greater quantities during the past year than ever before, the market has not changed very radically, though prices are naturally strong.

The demand for Sea Island and Egyptian cotton has materially increased, owing to their consumption in the manufacture of automobile tires. Duck for air break hose and stitched belting has never been in such active request. Another condition strengthening the duck situation is the demand for numbered and army ducks incidental to present military activity, which has resulted in unprecented consumption.

#### CURRENT QUOTATIONS AT NEW YORK.

	and the second second second		
Sheetings.	40" Selkirk 8 c. 40" Sellew 734c.	40" Swansea9	C.
40' Hightown7 c. 40' Hobart7 c. 40' Kingstons8 c.	48' Mohawk 11 c. 40' Marcus 6½c. 40' Mallory 6 c.	40' 7 oz. Cran- ford 9 40' 8 oz. Chart-	c.
39' Stonyharst 6 c.	30° Capstans 4 c.	res10	C.
39 Sorosis 5 1/c.			Ce
of Contable 93/a	to! Ironnole to o	sof se on Coults se	-

#### RUBBER GOODS IN COMMERCE.

#### EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE following is an official statement of values of exports of manufactures of India-rubber and Gutta-percha for seven fiscal years, ending June 30:

YEARS.	Belting, Packing, and Hose.	Boots and Shoes.	All other Rubber.	TOTAL.
1904-05	\$994,100	\$1,214,342	\$2,572,375	\$4.780,817
1903-04	879.476	1,086,364	2,469.750	4.435.590
1902-03	819,985	1,056,491	2,299,875	4,176,351
1901-02	634,146	1,046,315	1,781,941	3.462,402
1900-01	565,726	724.015	1.727,527	3,017.268
1899 no	541 830	420,746	1.405,212	2.367.788
1898-99	(a)	260,886	1,504,499	1.765,385

[(a) Included in "All Other" prior to July 1, 1899]

The number of pairs of rubber footwear exported during the past six years has increased as follows:

1899-00. 1900-01. 1901-01. 1902-03. 1903-04. 1904-05. 762,016 1,469,100 2,594,688 2,307,401 2,310,808 2,390,539

SHIPMENTS TO NON CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES.

[Not Included in the Preceding Table.]

DESTINATION.	Belting, Packing, and Hose.	Boots and Shoes.	All other Rubber.	TOTALS.
Alaska:				
1902-03	\$30,278	\$ 90,050	\$15,654	\$135,982
1903-04	37,730	85,367	15,739	138,836
1904-05	44.732	166,643	22,846	234,221
Hawaii:				
1902-03	\$29,396	\$ 7,436	\$27,483	\$64,315
1903-04	36,761	11,679	32,508	80,948
1904-05	23,285	6,891	36,560	66,736
Porto Rico:				
1902-03	\$4,855	\$ 1,386	\$12,445	\$18,686
1903-04	9,085	254	16,797	26,136
1904-05	9,791	251	20,212	30,254
Philippines:				
1902-03	\$20,692	\$ 2,396	\$35,773	\$58,861
1903-04	32,835	4.553	36,403	73.790
1904-05	29,548	7,419	30,696	67,663
Totals :				
1902-03	\$ 85,221	\$101,268	\$ 91,355	\$277,844
1903-04		101.853	101.446	310.710
1904-05	107.356	181,214	110,314	348,874

#### IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

India-rubber goods \$665, Gutta-percha goods 225,	972 \$ 821,562	1904-05. \$1,389,064 117,735
Total \$891,1 Reëxports 8,6		\$1,506,799 12,522
Net Imports \$582,	\$1,152.338	\$1,494,277

#### AMERICAN RUBBER SHOES IN TURKEY.

CONCERNING the importation of India-rubber goods in Turkey, the consul of Austria-Hungary at Saloniki embodies the following remarks in his last annual report:

"The importation of rubber elastic for garters is fairly important, as is likewise that of ready made hose supporters, for men and women, as well as of suspenders, impregnated rubber shields, and elastic cloth for shoes, all of which articles are mostly imported from Austria-Hungary. As has been frequently remarked before this, the consumption of rubber shoes made in Austria-Hungary is continually decreasing, as these goods are being more and more supplanted by the lighter and cheaper American product. While the sale of rubber shoes from Austria-Hungary during the preceding year amounted

to nearly 50 per cent. of the total import, it has decreased to 30 or 35 per cent. during the year covered by the report.

"It is true that the Austrian goods still continue to be favorably known for their quality, but by far the larger part of the purchasing public prefers the American product on account of its reasonable price and attractive shape, although it is much lighter and consequently less durable. Prices of American rubber shoes are slightly higher than during the preceding year, on account of the rise in the price of the crude material, men's shoes being quoted at 90 to 95 cents; boys' and women's shoes at 70 to 75 cents; and children's shoes at 60 to 65 cents American currency, per pair, delivered at New York, packing free. It will be well to note that these goods are packed in boxes, one pair to a box, which makes them especially salable. In waterproofs there is a strong demand for the product of Austria-Hungary, especially in the medium grades, but England, with its cheap grades, still ranks first in the amount of its imports, while Germany principally furnishes goods of higher quality."

## STANDARD THREADS FOR FIRE HOSE NOZZLES.

RITING in Fire and Water Engineering (New York) Mr. F. W. Shepperd advocates the adoption of standard hose threads for fire department equipment, a question which has been under discussion for the past thirty years. It appears that the National Fire Protective Association has reported in favor of a 71/2 thread to the inch, and this has been endorsed by the American Water Works Association. Two other associations are yet to be heard from on the subjectthe New England Water Works Association and the International Association of Fire Engineers. The United States department of Commerce and Labor is said to have expressed an interest in this subject, and, it is expected, will endorse the standard thread that may be approved by the greater number of the associations interested. In a certain report quoted by Mr. Shepperd, it is shown that in a total of 1339 cities and towns using 21/2 inch inside diameter, with outside diameters ranging from 3 to 31/8 inches, and threads from 71/2 to 8 per inch, 70 per cent. of the equipment may be changed to the adopted standard at very little expense. Mr. Shepperd's paper is accompanied by expressions of opinion from various sources, including letters from a number of rubber manufacturing companies, one of which reads:

We would state, first, that we have no preference for any particular thread. Secend, it would make no difference to us should a standard thread be adopted.

The meaning of this statement, which voices the sentimentof a number of other manufacturers, doubtless is that orders received by rubber manufacturers are based upon definite specifications, and one is concerned little about what the specifications are sent to another factory. The letter continues, however:

On the other hand, we should like very much to see a standard thread adopted, as it will enable us to carry couplings for fire hose in stock, which would be a great convenience, as well as prove a material saving both in time and money.

It may be added that one of the arguments for the adoption of a uniform fire hose coupling throughout the United States is that any city fire department, when called upon, could lend aid to another—an argument which had a practical illustration on the occasion of the recent great fire in Baltimore, when the friendly services offered by neighboring cities might have been more efficient had all the hose in use been provided with a uniform coupling.

## PRESIDENT DIAZ ON RUBBER PLANTING.

HENRY S. BEARDSLEY IN " LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

44 W HAT," I asked, "is the attitude of the Mexican government toward the American people?"

The reply the President made, coming from the head of the country of American opportunity, and from the man whose force, intelligence, and patriotism have raised Mexico to its present level, who now controls that republic, and who has laid down the course of its future, is, I believe, one of the most significant that has ever been presented to the attention of the people of the United States.

"We are two sister republics, next door to one another," said the President; "the United States has the wealth and the intelligence. Mexico has the undeveloped resources; and Mexico is glad to welcome and cooperate with Americans and to encourage the investment of American capital."

This, added the President, should not be understood to suggest the exclusion of the men or means of any other foreign nation, for Mexico intends to be impartial and just. Then he amplified. The development of the natural resources of the country meant the increased prosperity of the Mexican people. American capital and intelligence must both be employed to this end. The Mexican government, he said, welcomes the foreigners. In railroads and other industries American enterprise in Mexico is growing. "I sign many mining titles," said the President, "and 50 per cent. of them are for Americans."

And there is no mistaking the sincerity of the Mexican government and the foremost citizens of Mexico in this. The broad men of Mexico appreciate that the invasion of American capital in Mexico, which is only just beginning, will no more tend toward the absorption of the Mexican territory by the United States than has the development by English capital in America made us the vassal of the older country.

"Do you consider railroad building the most important element in the development of Mexico?" I asked.

The President replied emphatically in the affirmative. Only a few men, he said, could be the owners of mines or engaged in other large enterprises; but railroads distribute the population and furnish opportunities to persons of small means in agriculture and other fields. And in this connection the President spoke of a recent visit to Vera Cruz and the plantation district in that region. He had observed the progress of the rubber industry and sugar cane and coffee.

"Some Americans," said General Diaz, "are expending too much money in the cultivation of rubber, because in many cases they have cleared the ground entirely to plant the young trees. It would be more economical if they would clear only strips in the lorest. The young trees would then receive the protection of the older forest trees and yield more liquid. In general," added President Diaz, "Americans are not economical enough in their plantations. They overcharge the production with expenses. You see a contrast in the tropical region between the American and the Mexican planters. From the appearance of the latter you would imagine that they are penniless, yet many such are the owners of big plantations, and are prosperous because they have practiced the proper econ-

#### THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND IN MEXICO.

THE New York Herald [June 14] contains a despatch from Mexico City, stating that Great Britain will no longer maintain a consulate there, and that the consular business of that district will be combined with the office at Vera Cruz. Regarding the reasons for this change the Herald quotes Mr. Lucien J. Jerome, the consulat Mexico City, as follows:

"The investment of additional British capital in Mexico will not be encouraged. England feels that the United States has a preferred claim to Mexico's trade and to the opportunities for industrial development in this republic. No campaign will be made by British interest to wrest Mexican trade from the United States and no efforts will be put forth by the British consular service to encourage the investment of English capital in Mexico. The United States is right at Mexico's door and it is reasonable that it should obtain the bulk of Mexico's trade. England is interested in Argentina and Chili, but outside of those countries there is no Latin-American country that we care much about."

The Herald's report mentions that a great deal of English capital was invested in Mexico formerly, but "after the fall of the Maximilian empire the interests of the Britons dwindled rapidly and British firms were one after another liquidated or withdrawn until only a few survivors remained. Despite the desertion of the British capitalist and business man, British interests remained in control of the Banco de Londres until last month, when the institution passed into French hands and the capital was largely increased. This was what might be termed the death blow to British commercial and financial power in Mexico."

# "AN AMERICAN ANALOGY."

U NDER the above heading The Times of Ceylon, in a review of some remarks by the Editor of THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD before the Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers' Association of the United States, says:

"That recognized authority on rubber, Mr. Henry C. Pearson, of New York, carried away from Ceylon, after his visit of two years ago, a high estimate of the enterprise of the Ceylon planter. And he not only remembered the raison d'etre in a speech at a recent gathering of rubber manufacturers, but built up an analogy between tea and rubber, and suggested that this island could parallel in rubber what it had accomplished in tea. Our present staple is turned out, at a general average, at just below 400 pounds of made tea per acre; and our rubber supply will average the same from all suitable land, well planted. But are there 400,000 acres in Ceylon suitable for rubber? There was a time when the estimate was 100,000 acres; but this can now be doubled, for we see no reason why irrigated alluvial land should not be counted. We believe some of it will be brought into use for rubber as yielding a greater profit than paddy [rice], and much land not yet regularly cultivated is equally good, but too remote from constant European supervision. This is where the government scheme for leasing land would have come in well, had the authorities been prepared, for one thing, to forego the water rate of 2 rupees per acre for the first five years, or until the success of experimental rubber cultivation by irrigation by pioneers in this direction had been established. The high water rate-I rupee per acre would, perhaps, have been accepted-has prevented one attempt in the southern part of the island; and either those who were inclined to take it up have saved their money or the development of that part of the island has been considerably suffered."

RUBBER STAMPS BARRED.—The controller of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently declined to approve a number of bills signed by the head of one of the city departments with a rubber stamp made in facsimile of his autograph. The commissioner in question was absent on a vacation at the time and arranged for having the bills signed as stated above, and their payment was "held up."

# NEWS OF THE AMERICAN RUBBER TRADE.

THE FIRST RUBBER SHOES MADE IN AKRON.

N Monday, July 31, The B. F. Goodrich Co. made what was undoubtedly the first pair of shoes manufactured in Akron. These were simply samples, made to try patterns, but they mark an epoch in the development of the rubber industry in a city which has become the largest rubber manufacturing center in the world. Since August 1 the company have been making sample shoes in the various styles they intend to manufacture, and within a few weeks will be turning out a regular ticket. The new buildings to be devoted to their rubber footwear department are practically complete and the machinery installed. It is understood that the company employ many distinctive features in connection with the shoe manufacture.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF A TRENTON FACTORY.

The extensive new addition to the plant of the United and Globe Manufacturing Cos. (Trenton, New Jersey), first mentioned in The India Rubber World, February 1, 1905 (page 171), and which is intended to double the productive capacity of company, will be completed, it is thought, by October 1. The buildings are under roof, and the machinery is being put in position. On August 4 the big smokestack, whose summit is the highest point in Trenton, was finished, and the occasion was marked by a brief ceremony which included the surmounting of the stack by an American flag. The new plant is equipped with a 750 HP. Allis Chalmers steam engine, and the principal new building is to be devoted to the manufacture of hose, belting, and packing.

#### EUREKA FIRE HOSE CO. IN THE SOUTH.

MR. P. O. HEBERT, No. 615 Peters building, Atlanta, Georgia will hereafter represent the Eureka Fire Hose Co. (New York) as general sales agent for the exclusive sale of their products in the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Virginia, Texas, and Oklahoma and Indian territories. Associated with Mr. Hebert will be Mr. D. E. McGaw, located at Dallas, Texas; Mr. H. Algis, at Charlotte, North Carolina; and Mr. C. B. Payne, New Orleans. Mr. Hebert succeeds the late Mr. Warwick H. Payne, whose death is reported on another page.

#### REPUBLIC RUBBER CO .- A NEW LINE.

THE Republic Rubber Co. (Youngstown, Ohio) have decided so add automobile tires to their line of manufacture, making a tire in conjunction with a patented attachable automobile rim which has been tested to the company's satisfaction. Their automobile tire department has been placed in charge of Mr. Todd Mell, who has been identified with the tire industry at Akron for several years.

#### FABRIC FIRE HOSE CO.

THE executive offices of the Fabric Fire Hose Co., formerly of No. 68 Murray street, New York, have been transferred to the Graham building, corner of Duane and Church streets. The new quarters are commodious and handsomely equipped, and in every respect well adapted to the handling of increased business which rendered the former offices inadequate. This department, which is the headquarters of W. T. Cole, general manager, is very accessible to the trade, who will certainly find it a pleasant place to visit. The former office quarters, at No. 68 Murray street, are retained as a shipping department. The company have recently issued a booklet entitled "Fire Engi-

neers Hand Book," which contains valuable information concerning hydraulics and fire hose, as well as a comprehensive exposition of first aid to the injured. This instructive and interesting publication may be had upon request.

#### GOOD SELLING WORK APPRECIATED.

FOLLOWING the recent annual meeting of the Hartford Rubber Works Co. a substantial sum of money was distributed among the branch managers and traveling representatives, in addition to their regular incomes. For two years past the company has been giving special attention to certain improvements in the Dunlop tire and rim, in the marketing of which of late they appear to have been very successful. An official of the company advises The India Rubber World:

"The success of the tire, and the good work of our selling force, has been so marked that the directors felt compelled to show their appreciation in a tangible form and therefore appropriated a part of the profits for the past half year for distribution among the branch managers and traveling representatives. That you may fully understand the reason for this action, we would explain that while in 1903 and the early part of 1904, we, as automobile tire manufacturers, were at the bottom of the list, in 1905 we climbed to the top."

#### ENTERPRISING HARTFORD.

A RECENT special edition of the Hartford (Connecticut) Telegram, devoted to an exposition of the extensive and varied industries of that city, presents a unique feature in the shape of the formal signatures, in facsimile, of several hundred corporations, firms, and individuals—leaders in their respective branches of business—signed to a "proclamation" of Hartford's advantages as a location for manufacturing and business. There is also a series of descriptions of representative houses, including the Hartford Rubber Works Co., so prominent in the production of rubber tires, and The Johns-Pratt Co., makers of the "Valcabeston" (rubber and asbestos) packings.

## THE ALLING RUBBER CO.

The ninth rubber goods store in Connecticut operated under the name The Alling Rubber Co. was opened at No. 139 Bank street, Waterbury, at the last of June, with W. C. Minor, lately of Bridgeport, local manager. The Waterbury business is owned by the corporation The Alling Rubber Co., of New Haven, which operates also the stores at New Haven, Bridgeport, and Meriden. The capital stock of this company was increased from \$24,000 to \$40,000 at the time of opening the Waterbury store. The stores at Stamford, New Britain, Hartford, Norwich, and New London, though owned by the same interest, are operated independently of the corporation referred to. All these stores reported a fair average trade for the season in garden hose, and the general business throughout Connecticut was good.

# OUTING OF RUBBER MEN AT AKRON.

EMPLOYÉS of The B. F. Goodrich Co., the American Hard Rubber Co., and the Alkali Rubber Co. held a joint picnic on August 12 at Silver Lake near Akron, Ohio, which it was estimated was attended by 10,000 people, including members of the employés' families and their friends. C. S. Eddy, of the Goodrich company, was general chairman, and the chairmen of the committees were as follows: H. E. Joy, transportation; E. H. Koken, music; H. K. Raymond, entertainment; John Joseph, sports. The Hard Rub-

team, G. B. Comey winning the free-for-all contest. The baseball game between the Goodrich and Hard Rubber teams was won by the former. There were a number of other contests, including a waltzing competiton, the first prize in which was won by C. E. Kelley and Miss May Ross. This was the twentyfourth annual outing of the Goodrich employés, and one of the most successful and enjoyable of the series.

THE annual excursion by the Diamond Rubber Workers' Relief Association to Cedar Point, near Sandusky, Ohio, on August 19, was the largest ever run by the employés of the Diamond Rubber Co. M. A. Flynn was the chairman of the committee on general arrangements, W. N. Fitz was treasurer, and H. J. Bittaker secretary. Lewis Grather and Harvey Snyder were in charge of the transportation. The Baltimore and Ohio railway sent some of their best men to lock after the ccmfort and safety of the excursion. There were 1879 tickets sold and 22 coaches were required. The Diamond Rubber Co. contributed a handsome sum toward the expense of the outing. There was no formal program, but dancing and bathing were indulged in largely, and the day was thoroughly enjoyed.

#### FACTORY IMPROVEMENTS AT NAUGATUCK.

THE factory of the Goodyear's Metallic Rubber Shoe Co .the Wales-Goodyear factory-at Naugatuck, Connecticut, has been run practically without a shutdown for several years, until this summer, when it has become necessary to close for several weeks for the purpose of making important improvements in the plant. The company are installing two Hewes & Phillips tandem compound condensing engines, one 22" × 40" × 54" to develop 850 HP, and one 17" × 34" × 48" to develop 575 HP., each engine having one independent horizontal jet condensir g apparatus. An additional building has been constructed for the electric light plant, and in it installed a new 17 1/2" X 17" Harrisburg "Fleming" four valve, self oiling, automatic cut off engine, 192 HP., direct connected to a 125 KW 110 volt Crocker-Wheeler generator. The same building includes the old 15" X 14" 125 HP. Harrisburg engine, direct connected to a 75 KW. 110 volt General Electric generator. There is being installed a 7" × 10" vertical triplex single acting boiler feed pump, to be driven by a 30 HP. 106 volt C. & C. motor. There has recently been built an addition to the boiler room and installed three new Manning type vertical tubular boilers. company expect to have their improved equipment in operation early this month.

#### STOCKTON RUBBER CO.

THE Stockton Rubber Co., the incorporation of which, under the laws of New Jersey, to manufacture reclaimed rubber by an original acid process, was reported in the last INDIA RUBBER WORLD, will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Dominic J. Price, who has had over 25 years' connection with reclaiming mills, and for the past 14 years has been superintendent of the New Jersey Rubber Co. The daily capacity of the new company will be about 5 tons, and the factory is expected to be in operation by September 15.

#### FAILURE OF A HORSE COLLAR COMPANY.

ASHLAND Horse Collar Co. (Ashland, Ohio), lately has been involved in bankruptcy proceedings. This company was incorporated in October last under Ohio laws, with \$25,000 capital, to succeed the Pneumatic Horse Collar Co. (Ashland, Ohio) incorporated in March, 1904, with \$100,000 capital, and which was forced to make an assignment in October. The company as first formed included Dee Allen, of Holland, Michigan, president of the American Pneumatic Horse Collar

her team won the trap shooting contest from the Goodrich' Co., owners of certain patents. The company organized at Ashland was one of several branch or subsidiary companies, which it was intended to operate throughout the United States. Mr. Allen was not included in the reorganized company at Ashland, but is one of the creditors interested in the bankruptcy proceedings. In May, 1905, he filed a petition in -The Faultless Rubber Co. (Akron) have been bankruptcy.= reported to be interested in the horse collar company. It is understood that the Faultless company did expect to make some of the pneumatic collars at their factory at Ashland, and that H. B. Camp, president of the Faultless, made a donation of land for a factory site for the collar company.

#### NEW RUBBER FACTORY AT BOWMANVILLE.

On July 27 ground was broken for the new factory building to be erected by The Durham Rubber Co., Limited (Bowmanville, Ontario), in connection with which were public ceremonies participated in by Mayor Archie Taft, the officials of the rubber company, and a number of leading citizens, including the editors of the Bowmanville newspapers. There is to be a main building, 225 × 75 feet, and in addition a boiler house and pumping station. The site comprises 7 acres, most eligibly situated. Negotiations are under way for the construction of a spur track from the main line of the Grand Trunk railway to connect with the new factory. THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD of April 1, 1905 (page 247) reported the action of the electors of Bowmanville in voting a by law authorizing a loan to the rubber company named above, and the new building has been planned in accordance with the conditions on which the vote was based.

THE Sherin Rubber Co. has been formed at Toronto, Ontario, as importers and dealers of rubber goods, and to act as selling agents for The Durham Rubber Co., with offices and warerooms at No. 20 Wellington street, West. The new company includes D. P. Sherin, formerly a selling agent for the Durham company, and P. C. Hogarty who had been a traveler for that company.

#### RUBBER BELTS FOR A GRAIN ELEVATOR.

THE new grain elevator just completed for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railway, at Argentine, Kansas, near Kansas City, embodies the lastest improvements in grain elevator construction, in connection which special care has been given to the specifications for the rubber belts required. There are all told 36 belts, of varying dimensions, with a total length of 9838 feet, or 1.86 miles. The greater part of the belting is from 32 to 36 inches in width. The conveyor belts are 4 ply, and the elevator belts (those provided with buckets) 5 and 6 ply. The elevator was planned by John S. Metcalf Co. (Chicago) and the construction work was by Witherspoon-Englar Co. (Chicago). The rubber belting was supplied by The B. F. Goodrich Co. (Akron, Ohio).

#### ASBESTOS WORKERS' UNION.

THE second annual convention of the National Association of Heat, Frost, and General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America began at the Revere House, Boston, on August 8, being attended by delegates from 15 cities, as widely separated as Boston and Seattle. Seventeen locals were represented, of which seven were formed during the year. It was stated that only one labor dispute-at St. Louis-had occurred since the last convention. The union was reported in a good financial condition. On the closing day of the convention, August 13, the following officers were elected: A. J. Kennedy, of St. Louis, president; Charles Uhr, of Boston, vice president; P. G. Jessen, of St. Louis, secretary and treasurer; C. G. Rice,

next year's meeting remains to be fixed.

#### THE GOODRICH PICTURE BETTER THAN EVER.

ONCE a year, and usually when dog day weather has taken all joy out of life and left one disgusted and grumpy, comes the pictorial representation of the "Goodrich Rubber Man's Vacation." It is always original, always mirth provoking. This year it is better than ever. If you have not seen the rubber Don Quixote with his faithful gum elastic Sancho Panza ambling down the pike in search of adventure, and further, if you did not know what happened to the doughty knight when the Goodrich automobile came up behind him, you are missing the best thing of the season. The writer does not know exactly what was in the artist's mind in the way of a moral, but the imaginative examiner of this picture can find something that suggests existing trade conditions.

#### LAST OF THE PRESTON HOSE AND TIRE CO.

THE property at Marlboro, Massachusetts, sometime occupied by the Preston Hose and Tire Co. was sold on August 10 under a mortgage held by a local bank. The company named was organized under Maine laws, in 1899, by James F. Preston, who first carried on a factory at Everett, Mass., for making hose of a special fabric. Later the business was removed to Marlboro on the promise of assistance from citizens, which was not realized. Finally Preston removed his plant to Woodville, Mass., but without getting it in operation, and it is now reported to have been sold to parties at Buffalo.

#### THE CLOSED RUBBER FACTORY AT MILLTOWN.

THE factory at Milltown, New Jersey, some time operated by the Milltown India Rubber Co., was mentioned in THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD of February last as having been sold to a Mr. Russell to be used in the manufacture of playing cards. The citizens of Milltown became elated over the prospect of the factory being operated again, but a newspaper report states that, on account of the growing control of the playing card business by a trust, the Milltown plant will not be used for this purpose, nor can it be used again for the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, a clause in the title to the property forbidding that such goods shall be made there again.

#### CONFERENCE OF THE FISK RUBBER CO.

THE annual conference of officers, branch managers, and salesmen of The Fisk Rubber Co. (Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts) was held during the week beginning August 21, being attended by representatives of the company as far distant as the Pacific coast. The company's factory was visited, new tire features explained, and selling methods discussed, newly created executive committee provided a banquet at the Worthy Hotel, Springfield, on the evening of August 22, following which Mr. Burton R. Parker, in behalf of the salesmen, presented the president of the company, Mr. Harry T. Dunn, with a handsome silver service. The executive board referred to includes President Dunn; Harry G. Fisk, secretary and treasurer; F. C. Riggs, western sales manager; E. H. Broadwell, Detroit branch manager; and Burton R. Parker, advertising manager.

#### A RUBBER STORE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GRANITE State Rubber Co., on September 9 will open at Manchester, New Hampshire, the first exclusively rubber store in that state. The company has been incorporated under New Hampshire laws, having as its treasurer Mr. Isaac Crocker, of Providence, Rhode Island, who has been connected with the rubber trade for 35 years. The Manchester store will be managed in conjunction with several other stores operated by companies of which Mr. Croker is treasurer-at Providence, R. I.,

delegate to the American Federation of Labor. The place for and Lawrence, Lowell, and Brockton, Massachusetts. The Manchester store occupies a floor space of 100 × 22 feet and is located in a modern and attractive building at No. 1030 Elm street. Invitations have been sent to the rubber trade throughout New England, to attend the opening, which is planned to make a gala occasion. The new store will be in charge of H. L. Cropley, as president of the company, who has been connected with the other stores mentioned for a number of years.

#### COMBINATION RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.

THIS company, whose factory at Bloomfield, New Jersey, continues very busy, announce the opening of a branch in Chicago, at No. 183 Lake street, where they are carrying a complete line of goods, and which will be headquarters for the company's middle Western and Pacific coast trade. This branch is in charge of Mr. F. B. McIlroy, who has been identified for many years with the mechanical rubber goods trade in the West, and has become widely known in it. At St. Louis another branch has been opened, to handle the Southwestern business, in charge of Mr. John D. Ripley.

#### FACTORY ENLARGEMENT AT BATAVIA, NEW YORK.

THE Sweet Tire and Rubber Co. are building a two story addition, 50 × 100 feet, cement construction, to be used for office and shipping rooms. They are also replacing their old engine with a new heavy duty Allis-Chalmers engine 350 HP.; also duplicating their boiler capacity. The additional machinery approximates in value \$10,000. The increased facilities have been made necessary by the large demand for the company's rubber tires.

#### STEAM DRIVEN ISOLATED LIGHTING PLANT.

THE advantages of an isolated plant may be briefly summed up to embrace: (1) the actual convenience of a private plant, (2) the saving in profit incident to buying light and power from a central station, and (3) the possibility of perhaps using some power which is otherwise lying latent. The two principal arguments against small plants-space occupied, and the general opinion of the lack in economy of small plants-have to a considerable extent been met by a group of generating sets which have recently come on the market. These sets, built by the B. F. Sturtevant Co. (Boston), have vertical cross compound engines, and range in capacity from 171/2 to 100 KW. They are arranged to occupy very little room and to operate under a maximum steam consumption of from 43 to 31 pounds per kilowatt hour. These results equal those obtained from sets of much greater power and render feasible the economical use of comparatively small units.

#### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPINNEY-WISE Co. (Lynn, Mass.), July 31, 1905, under Massachusetts laws; capital authorized, \$40,000. To succeed the partnership firm of Spinney, Wise & Co., manufacturers of hard and soft rubber goods for mechanical and electrical purposes. R. J. Wilkie is president and treasurer and S. W. Culver clerk.

=Industrial Rubber Manufacturing Co., August 8, 1905, under New Jersey laws; capital, \$125,000. Incorporators: Joseph P. P. Alves, Chadwick Scott, and F. L. Richardson, Philadelphia; Wilfred B. Wolcott, Camden, N. J.

=The Aladdin Rubber Co. (Akron, Ohio), August 5, 1905, under Ohio laws; authorized capital, \$100,000. Directors: Will Christy, Cassius M. Gilbert, J. H. Connor, Charles S. Heller and James Christy. James Christy has been elected president, C. S. Heller vice president, C. M. Gilbert secretary and treasurer, and Sidney Connor assistant secretary. The two Messrs. Christy are connected with important industrial enterprises in Akron, and Mr. Heller is the inventor of a rubber reclaiming process, which the company has been formed to exploit, it being their intention to erect a factory at or near Akron for operation before the end of the year. Mr. Heller was reported in these pages recently to be considering the erection of a reclaiming plant at Olathe, Kansas, but was prevailed upon by Akron capitalists to establish the plant in his home town. The plant will be erected at Fairlawn, at the western border of Akron, and include a three story building 50×60 feet, with a separate power house.

=Howe Rubber Co., August 10, 1905, under New Jersey laws; capital, \$5000. Incorporators: Charles O. Geyer, Frank C. Ferguson, and David S. Bingham—all giving as their address No. 228 High street, Newark, N. J.

#### TRADE NEWS NOTES.

THE directors of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. have declared a semi annual dividend of \$3 per share on the common stock, payable September 15, 1905, to stockholders of record September 5.

=There was to be a meeting, on August 31, of the share-holders of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., at Akron, Ohio, to consider the advisability of substituting for the bonds of the company now outstanding a new issue of first preferred stock. The bond issue was stated in The India Rubber World November 1, 1904 (page 59) at \$245.500—first mortgage, 10 years, at 6 per cent.

—Aiton Machine Co. (New York) have recently augmented their staff by the engagement of Mr. M. A. Pearson, formerly designer and engineer of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Co.; Thomas Waters, late foreman at the Birmingham Iron Foundry; and Charles E. Miller, of the Diamond Rubber Co., who now has charge of the Aiton company's rubber department. This company has also engaged Mr. Raymond Levine, electrical engineer, formerly with the Edison Co., to superintend the rubber department, and Robert O'Shea, formerly with the National Pipe Bending Co., to head the selling staff.

=Pennsylvania Rubber Co. are erecting a three story steel and brick addition, 100 × 75 feet, to their main factory building at Jeannette, Pennsylvania, this having been made necessary by their increase in business. The company are interested in the Westmoreland Rubber Manufacturing Co., the incorporation of which was reported in this Journal for June 1 last. The building for this company at Grapeville is now under roof and the machinery is being placed, and the operation of the factory is expected to begin by October 1. It will be devoted to the reclaiming of rubber.

=At a recent meeting of the town council of Bristol, Rhode Island, it was voted to grant the petition of the National India Rubber Co. to be allowed to lay (at their expense) and maintain a 14 inch water pipe from the pumping station on Thames street to the company's factory.

=A fire in Toronto on July 28 destroyed several buildings, among which was a storehouse containing about \$60,000 worth of goods belonging to The Granby Rubber Co., Limited, which were completely destroyed. The loss, however, was fully covered by insurance.

=The Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. (Beacon Falls, Connecticut) were obliged during the latter days of August to close their factory, on account of a break in their engine machinery.

=The annual convention of the Carriage Builders' National Association will be held this year at Philadelphia, on October 2-7. In connection with the convention will be held the usual exhibition of carriages and accessories, at which the rubber tire trade in expected to be represented as usual.

=The Gorham Rubber Co. (San Francisco) are reported to be doing a good business in supplying hose designed specially for use in the California wineries. =The plant of the People's Hard Rubber Co. (Akron, Ohio), which company was formed early in 1901 and ceased operations in November, 1902, has been purchased by the Twentieth Century Co., of Akron, who will erect additional buildings and devote the plant to the manufacture of heating and ventilating outfits. The property of the People's company was sold at auction by the assignee on March 16, 1903, to Fritz Achelis, president of the American Hard Rubber Co., since which time no use has been made of it.

Edred W. Clark, machinist, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose foundry was mentioned in the last INDIA RUBBER WORLD as having been destroyed by fire, announces that he is preparing to resume business, and expects to have new works in operation early in this month. For a number of years he has been a manufacturer of rubber molds and presses and tubing machines. He has saved his patterns and will be pleased to hear from all his old customers as well as add others to the list.

=Mr. A. D. Thornton, general superintendent of The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal, Limited, left on August 24 for a two months' vacation in Europe, intending to visit London, Paris, Antwerp, and other centers of interest in the rubber trade.

=Powers Rubber Horseshoe Co., mentioned in the last issue of this Journal, have completed their organization by the election of Oscar Lund president and R. D. Buckingham secretary and treasurer, with offices at No. 125 Indiana street, Chicago. The company are capitalized at \$50,000 and all the patents have been purchased of the Powers rubber horseshoe. The heel in this shoe is of solid rubber and the rim of rubbered fiber, with a view to protecting the horse either on dry or wet pavement.

=Mr. Walter De Forest Brown, secretary of the National India Rubber Co., during the month visited Baltimore and several other cities for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the company's agencies in those cities.

=Regarding a newspaper report of the formation of the Newhall-Upham Co. (Lynn, Massachusetts) to do business in horseshoe pads, that company advises THE INDIA RUBBER WORLD that rubber pads are not meant.

=Mr. W.W. Wallis, Milwaukee manager of the Goodyear Rubber Co., was one of the eighty members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city who started August 6 on a six days' excursion over the Chicago and Northwestern railway, through the upper Michigan peninsula, for combined purposes of business and pleasure.

=Mr. Chester J. Pike, selling agent for the Hood Rubber Co., returned to Boston during the month from a business trip to the Pacific Coast.

= The Aiton Machine Co. (No. 126 Liberty street, New York) have just issued a bulletin illustrating one of their cabling and armoring machines used for the manufacture of concentric cables of bare or insulated iron, steel or copper wire and for armoring purposes. Specifications and quotations will be cheerfully furnished upon application at the New York office of the company.

=Tenders are invited up to September 7 at Washington for supplies for the Isthmian canal, including "rubber goods." Inquiry at the office of administration reveals that the requirements in rubber are 300 feet of 1 inch hose, 4 ply, wire bound, 50 inch sections, fitted with standard couplings.

=A newspaper of Akron, Ohio, mentions that the proprietor of a local bowling alley is experimenting with hard rubber pins, the success attained with hard rubber balls indicating that the same material may prove better than wood for pins.

=The directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. have declared the twenty-sixth regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred shares of the company, out of earnings, payable on September 15 to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 5. Checks will be mailed to registered addresses.

=The Falcon Rubber Co. (New Haven, Connecticut) have been undergoing a reorganization, following the resignation of C. E. Longden as superintendent and Dennis B. Martin as head of the sales department. It has been understood that Adam Best, formerly connected with the Newton Rubber Works, will succeed Mr. Longden. The Falcon Rubber Co. was incorporated February 29, 1904, with \$60,000 capital authorized and has been at work since September last until within a few weeks manufacturing druggists' sundries.

=The factory of the Joseph Banigan Rubber Co. resumed work on August 21 after a summer shutdown of one week.

=The tennis shoe department of the National India Rubber Co. (Bristol, Rhode Island) was closed on August 26 for a period which it was reported would last 10 days.

=The two factories of the Woonsocket Rubber Co. resumed work on August 22, after the usual summer shutdown.

=At the fourth annual meeting of the National Cycle Association, held at the Astor House, July 25-26, Mr. J. W. Bowman, of The Fisk Rubber Co. (Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts), was one of the committee appointed to report on the advisability of restricted prices and the formation of an association of manufacturers.

=The Sibley Sandstone Brick Co. (Sibley, Michigan) is reported to have a contract to supply 2,500,000 brick to be used in the construction of the factory of Morgan & Wright, at Detroit.

=Beginning with the middle of August the factories of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co. (College Point, New York) closed for two weeks for the making of needed repairs and the installation of an electric power plant.

=The B. F. Goodrich Co. (Akron, Ohio) are reported to have purchased, in conjunction with the Young Women's Christian Association, a \$10,000 residence property in Akron for the purpose of providing a factory girls' home.

=The American Hard Rubber Co. are reported to be installing a new system of water mains for fire purposes at their factory at College Point, New York. The old gas holders from which the village was supplied by gas prior to the consolidation with New York city will serve as reservoirs, the water being derived from artesian wells.

=Dickinson Hard Rubber Co. (Springfield, Massachusetts) on August 3 made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Robert C. Cooley, a lawyer of Springfield. The company have not been engaged in manufacturing rubber goods for several years, but made a specialty of buttons made of a compound. Carl D. Stickney is president and P. M. Taylor treasurer. The capital stock is \$40,000. It is stated that certain mortgages interfered with the conversion of the profits into assets. The business will be continued for the present by the assignee. The liabilities are stated at \$62,282.04 and the assets at \$43,070.21.

=Merchants' Rubber Co.—William Morse, president (New York), who were burned out in March last, have returned to their former quarters, No. 139 Duane street, after having been temporarily installed on the opposite side of the street.

=The two factories of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. resumed work on August 13, after the summer shutdown. It is understood that the ticket is the same as when the shops closed, about three-quarters time.

=The fire brigade of the Hood Rubber Co. did good work on the afternoon of August 11, in connection with the town fire department, in putting out a fire which, without the prompt attention it received, might have caused much damage. As it was, the loss did not exceed \$1500, and was covered by insurance.

=The annual shutdown of the factory of L. Candee & Co. (New Haven, Connecticut) began with the close of the week ending August 19, and, it is reported, will continue six weeks.

= William Hodgkinson, whose resignation as superintendent of the National India Rubber Co. was reported in these pages on July I, has been appointed as superintendent of manufacturing by the Electric Hose and Rubber Co. (Wilmington, Delaware), and entered upon his new post. Mr. Hodgkinson was connected with the National India-Rubber Co. for 12 years.

= For many years a member of the Conant Rubber Co., Mr. Herbert I. Conant has definitely abandoned the manufacture of rubber goods and gone into insurance. He now represents the New York Life Insurance Co., with an office at No. 60 State street, Boston, to which address all of his friends are cordially bidden.

=Charles A. Emerson, purchasing agent of the United States Rubber Co., might properly be classed among the great American travelers. Every week he spends three days at the New York offices of the company, and the rest of the time is devoted to visiting its factories. He visits most of the mills, in New England at least, every week. Purchasing supplies for eight or ten factories, each with a daily output of from 15,000 to 50,000 pairs of rubber footwear, might be called a fairly important position, without the additional effort involved in travel

#### THE CINCINNATI RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.

This new company reports greater progress than had been expected, the buildings having been practically completed, the Whitman & Barnes plant at Akron dismantled, and much of the machinery in place in the new location. It is now expected that the factory will be at least in partial operation before the middle of this month. Manager W. G. Brown says: "We propose to confine our operations just as largely to the jobbing interests in connection with large concerns as possible, keeping away from the small trade and allowing our jobbing connections to handle them. We have an admirable location, the best of shipping facilities, a good steady labor market, and there is no reason why the Cincinnati Rubber Manufacturing Co. should not show the same degree of progress as have several of the older companies that are to day without an equal.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

THE Hon. L. D. Apsley, president of the Apsley Rubber Co. (Hudson, Massachusetts), during his recent vacation at Swampscott, Mass., won a reputation as an expert angler.

=Mr. Frederick T. Ryder, assistant general manager of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., has been spending his summer vacation on Lake Sunapee, in New Hampshire.

=Mr. R. L. Chipman of the firm of George A. Alden & Co. (Boston) is constantly reaping honors in golf. One of his latest triumphs was the winning of the first prize at the Invitation Tournament between the Hatherly and Allston Golf Clubs. There were 52 starters, Chipman's net score being 72.

=Mr. R. H. Pease, of the Goodyear Rubber Co. (San Francisco and Portland), accompanied by his wife and son, R. H. Pease, Jr., have been spending the summer months in Portland, as has been their custom for several years. The daughter of the family, a favorite in Portland society, having been married recently, is spending the season abroad.

# REVIEW OF THE CRUDE RUBBER MARKET.

HILE the prices printed below are unchanged since our last report in respect to some important grades, a number of changes will be noted, both of advance and decline, but on the average the market is higher than last month and decidedly firm. Reports reach New York of speculative buying for European account, particularly at Manáos and at Antwerp. At any rate stocks are smaller at the first named point and the unusually large offerings at Antwerp at the last monthly sale were absorbed, with the exception of the less desirable lots, at an advance over former quotations. The quotations below show an advance on Africans almost without exception, while some of the Central grades are lower. For some time past Africans have failed to keep pace with Pará sorts in the matter of advancement; It would appear now that a new condition exists.

There is a continued rise of Brazilian exchange which, after having remained at an average of 12 pence for two or three years, is now between 17 and 18 pence per milreis. This is regarded in the trade as an additional factor in the raising of rubber prices, since the Brazilian currency price has been practically without change for some time past.

Arrivals at Pará for the first 28 days of August were 1030 tons, against 1260 tons for the whole month of August last year. But as July showed larger arrivals by 200 tons than in the same month of 1904, the total figures for the crop year thus ar are a little larger than usual. The increased arrivals at Pará evidently are due to larger receipts from the regions beyond Manáos, in Peru and the Acre.

Messrs. Hecht, Levis & Kahn (London) have brought out their annual statistics, which permit the following comparison to be made of their figures for the approximate world's production and consumption of rubber for several years past. Absolute accuracy in such cases is of course, out of question, but without doubt the world is producing more rubber than at any former period, under the stimulation of high prices, and more rubber is going into consumption which on the other hand tends to keep up prices. The London firm's tables also relate to the total visible supply of rubber at the end of each year (June 30), as follows:

# New York Stock Exchange Transactions.

UNITED States Rubber Co.:

DATES.		Соммон.		P	REFERRED	
DATES.	Sales.	High,	Low.	Sales.	High.	Low.
Week ending July 22	50,715	49%	43	9,921	11334	1101/
Week ending July 29	17,780	5236	47	2,800	112	10916
Week ending Aug. 5	18,200	5236	51	1,810	III	109 1/2
Week ending Aug. 12		59	51	1,300	III	109 34
Week ending Aug. 19		55	513%	2,320	11136	11036
Week ending Aug. 26	7,700	53%	5134	400	11056	110

#### RUBBER Goods Manufacturing Co.:

	Соммон.			PREFERRED.		
DATES.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Sales.	High	Low.
Week ending July 22	900	34%	34	300	10436	104
Week ending July 29	800	35 1/4	34	-	-	-
Week ending Aug. 5	420	3536	35	-	-	-
Week ending Aug. 12	500	35	35	-	-	-
Week ending Aug. 19	600	35	341/2	300	105	105
Week ending Aug. 26	300	35	34%	-	-	-

Production.	Consumption,	Visible Supply.*
ms 68,879	65,083	4.584
	59,666	4,388
55,603	55,276	5.053
	51,170	6,816
52,864	51,136	6,941
53.348		7,869
52,192	48,783	4,871
	68,879 61,759 55,603 53,603 52,864 53.348 52,192	ms 68,879 65,083 . 61,759 59,666 . 55,603 55,276 . 53,603 51,170 . 52,864 51,136 . 53,348 48,352

Following is a statement of prices of Pará grades, one year ago, one month ago, and on August 31—the current date:

9-1			
PARA.	September 1, '04.	August 1, 'os.	August 31.
Islands, fine, new	116@117	125@126	125@126
Islands, fine, old	none here	none here	none here
Upriver, fine, new	120@121	127@128	128@129
Upriver, fine, old	122@123	129@130	131@132
Islands, coarse, new	66@ 67	67@ 68	70@ 71
Islands, coarse, old	none here	none here	none here
Upriver, coarse, new	91@ 92	10 @00	90@ 91
Upriver, coarse, old	none here	none here	none here
Caucho (Peruvian) sheet	68@ 69	70@ 71	71@ 72
Caucho (Peruvian) ball	77@ 78	80@ 81	84@ 85

African sorts at New York show an advance, almost without exception:

AFRICAN.		CENTRALS.	
Sierra Leone, Istquality	001900	Esmeralda, sausage80	@81
Massai, red	99@100	Guayaquil, strip71	@72
		Nicaragua, scrap78	@79
Benguella	78@ 86	Panama, slab62	@63
Cameroon ball	67@4 68		
Accra flake	25@ 26	Mexican, scrap80	@81
		Mexican, slab57	@58
Lopori ball, prime	108@109		
Lopori strip, prime	01@ 02	Mangabeira, sheet71	@72
		EAST INDIAN.	
Madagascar, pinky	89@ 90	Assam97	@98
Ikelemba	01100001	Borneo	@44

#### Late Pará cables quote:

	Per Kilo.	er Kilo.
	fine	
Last	Manáos advices:	

#### 

	1905.	1904.		1903.
Upriver, fine	28@1.31	1.12@1.19	94	@96
Upriver, coarse	90@ 95	87@ 91	74	@76
Islands, fine	25@1.28	1.09@1.15	89	@92
Islands, coarse	68@ 71	63@ 66	56	@58
Cametá	2000 76	64(0) 66	= R	aho

In regard to the financial situation, Albert B. Beers (broker in India-ruber, No. 68 William street, New York) advises us as follows: "The money market has continued easy during August, with a fair demand for rubber paper, the best names being taken at 4 @ 5 per cent. and those not so well known at 5½ @ 6 per cent."

## Statistics of Para Rubber (Excluding Caucho).

	NEW YO	RK.			
	Fine and Medium.	Coarse.	Total	Total	Total
Stocks, June 30	395 111	199 = 186 =	594 297	137 478	367 942
Aggregating Deliveries, July	506 214	385 = 260 =	891 474	615 549	1309
Stocks, July 31	292	125 =	417	66	224

		PARA	١.	E	NGLANI	ο.
	1905.	1904.	1903.	1905.	1904.	1903
Stocks, June 30 tons		175	115	485	585	1320
Arrivals, July	1420	1010	1050	580	595	330
Aggregating	1580	1185	1165	1065	1180	1650
Deliveries, July	1340	870	1030	675	745	675
Stocks, July 31	240	315	135	390	435	975
				1905.	1904.	1903
World's visible s pply,	July 3	31	tons	1741	1281	2088
Pará receipts, July I to	July	31		1420	1010	1050
Pará receipts of Caucho	, same	e dates.		170	230	230
Afloat from Pará to Uni	ted St	ates, Ju	ly 31	94	166	394
	1	mlu ar		600	241	360

EXPORTS of tubber from Bluefields for three years-values in gold. [From The American, of Bluefields, July 27, 1905.]

Quarters Ending- Val	
September 30, 1902	34.790.80 50,038.90
September 30, 1903	44,469.70 61,694 40
September 30, 1904	65.527.07 102,277.89

### United States Crude Rubber Imports.

#### OFFICIAL STATEMENT-BY FISCAL YEARS.

From-	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
United Kingdom founds	9,714,597	7,711,910	10,024.654
	2,915,814	2,458,568	3,714,597
	8,078,629	11,206,264	10,831,234
	1,083,351	1,264,210	1,430,255
Mexico	251,776	366,104	352 690
West Indies and Bermuda	15,609	17,910	4.328
Brazil 3	1,119,486	33,109,112	36,593.555
	1,363,832	1,794,492	2,1:7.093
East Indies	454.594	1,084,689	2,112,872
Other Countries	11,883	2,292	52,978
Total	5.010,571	59,015,551	67 234,256
Value \$30		\$40,444.250	\$49,878.366
Average per pound 55		68.5 cents.	74.2 cents.
EXPORTS of rubber	3,911,538	3.942,002	3,262,884
Net Imports 50 unas 5	2,099,033	55,073,549	63,971,362
Antwerp.			

THE monthly inscription sale, on August 23, was unusually large, about 780 tons being exposed, and the greater part finding buyers, at prices higher on the average than the brokers' estimations. The more important lots, with the estimations (in francs per kilogram) were:

#### Rubber Scrap Prices.

New York quotations-prices paid by consumers for carload lots, in cents per pound-show a general increase over last month's figures, as follows:

Old Rubber Boots and Shoes	-Domestic		634 @ 7
Do	-Foreign		6 @ 61/8
Pneumatic Bicycle Tires			5 @ 514
Solid Rubber Wagon and Ca	rriage Tires		616 @ 634
White Trimmed Rubber			814 @ 834
Heavy Black Rubber	***** ***.**		4 1/8 @ 4 1/4
Air Brake Hose			3 @ 314
Fire and Large Hose			2 1/8 @ 234
Garden Hose			1 7/8 @ 2
Matting	*** ********	*** *****	¾ @ I

		Estimation.
41	tons	Upper Congo ballsfrancs 11.25
46	6.6	
		Kasai Loanda Sankuru 8 90
26	6.6	Kasai Loanda Sankuru 8 75
55	4.6	Aruwimi pieces 8.70
87	44	Aruwimi pieces
25	4.6	Congo Djuma 7.15
23		Maringa (Upper Congo) very sticky 6.25

#### ANTWERP RUBBER STATISTICS FOR JUNE.

DETAILS.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Stocks, May 31. kilos Arrivals in June Congo sorts Other sorts		271,334	509,222 436,868	297.940 267.926	537.799
Aggregating Sales in June	888,015 305,029	1,013,549		762,624 80,954	1,363,241 408,662
Stocks, June 30	582,986	689.515	487,999	681,670	954.579
Arrivals since Jan. 31 Congo sorts Other sorts		2,317,432	2,325,132	2,456,254	2,785,134
Sales since Jan. 1	2,719,574	2,747,145	2,784,032	2,377,847	2,740,852

#### ANTWEDD DIERRED STATISTICS FOR THEY

DETAILS.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Stocks, July 31 kilos Arrivals in July Congo sorts Other sorts	582,986 449,085 324,963 124,122	639,157 530,159	324,060	<b>592,836</b> 545,222	470,662
Aggregating Sales in July	1,032,071	1,328,672 455,926		1,274,506 584,734	
Stocks, July 31	819,559	872,746	377.527	689,772	1,040,441
Arrivals since Jan. I Congo sorts Other sorts	3,210,284 2,536,030 674,254		2,649,192	3,001,476	
Sales since Jan. 1	2,932,086	3,203,071	3,259,910	2,962,581	3,125,652

RUBBER ARRIVALS AT ANTWERP	
AUGUST 9 By the Anversville, from the Con	ngo:
Bunge & Co (Société Générale Africaine) kilos.	127,000
Do(Chemins de fer Grand Lacs)	12,000
Do (Société "La Kotto")	3,300
Do (Sultanats du Haut Ubangi)	26,000
Do (Comité Special Katanga)	14,000
Société Coloniale Anversoise. (Belge du Haut Congo)	8,400
Do(Sud Kamerun)	5,300
Do	1,300
L & W. Van de Velde(Cie. du Kasai)	40,000
Comptoir des Produits Coloniaux. (Société "N'Goko"	
Sangha)	1,800
M. S. Cols(Alima)	3,700
Edmund Van Steensel (Cie. Bruxelloise du Haut	
Congo)	500
Société Generale de Commerce (Alimaienne)	1,200
Cia Commondata dos Colonias	

#### Liberpool.

# WILLIAM WRIGHT & Co. report [August 1]:

Fine Para -- During the greater part of the month the demand was dull, and prices reacted 13/4d per pound. Within the last week a better trade demand has been experienced and prices have recovered 1d., the market closing firm at the advance. In the present statistical position any demand from the trade is bound to stiffen prices, and we anticipate next month a further rise, but a good deal depends on the action of American manufacturers.

4,500 1,800 250,800

# EDMUND SCHLÜTER & Co. report [July 31]:

The tendency of the moment is in favor of increased value and an advance would be in keeping with the rise that has for a number of years past invariably taken place during the summer. The crop movement during this season began early, and receipts during the first half of the

1897. .... 431

month were large. It was and is expected that the total crop will be as large as its predecessor, but the second half of July showed delay of arrivals. Available supplies at the consuming markets show the usual decrease, and any further delay in the crop movement would not remain without an immediate effect on prices. Any advance would be accentuated should America become a buyer in the near future.

The world's visible supply of Pará grades on July 31 was:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1901.	1901+
Tons		4/11%	2550 4/01/8	3334	2559 3/7
LONDON STOCKS	OF AFR	ICAN RU	BBER, J	ULY 31.	
1905 371	1902			99	

1900.... 823

#### London.

1903..... 371

1	1905.	1904.	1903.
Pará sorta	-	_	-
Borneo	38	54	23
LONDON { Assam and Rangoon	21	20	11
Penang	335	5-	-
Other sorts	213	131	176
Total	607	405	210
( Pará		434	981
LIVERPOOL Caucho	218	323	222
(Other sorts	514	602	368
Total, United Kingdom	728	1764	1781
Total, July 1	750	1920	5285
Total, June 1		1667	2248
Total, May 1		1644	2539
Total, April 1	232	1367	2525

#### PRICES PAID DURING JULY.

	1905.	1904.	1903
Para fine, hard 5/	7 @5/ 4%	4/ 9/4/04/113/ 3/	11 @4/ 03/
Do soft5/	5% @5/ 3%	4/8 @4/10 3/	10 @3/11
Negroheads, acrappy 3/1	111/2@3/ 9	3/ 71/4@3/ 91/ 3/	1 @3/ 134
Do Cametá. 3/	2 @3/1	2/ 71/2@2/ 83/4 2/	6 @2/6%
Bolivian5/			
Caucho, ball 3/	514@3/ 41/2	3/3 @3/5 3/	@3/1
Do slab2/1	11 @2/ 9%	2/10 2/	51/2@2/6
Do tails	No sales	No sales	No sales

#### AUCTION SALES REPORT.

August 18 .- The market for Pará has ruled firm and there has been rather more activity, a good business having been done at full to dearer prices. Fine hard spot and near, which have been scarce, have been sold at 5s. 63/d. @ 5s. 7d; September-October delivery 5s. 51/d. @ 5s. 6d; and October-November 5s. 51/4d. At auction to day moderate supplies were brought forward which met a good demand, and a good part sold at firm to rather better prices. Colombian good strong brown scrap at 3s. 10 1/2 d., rather rough and dirty ditto at 3s. 3d. Cartagena scrap, rather weak and soft, 3s. 4d. Good Ecuador scrap at 3s. 734d. Madagascar fine clean white 4s. 3d.; good pinky mixed white and spongy at 3s. 7d. @ 3s. 91/d. Mixed Majunga at 2s. 10d. @ 3s. 3d. Mozambique good clean red ball 4s. 31/4 d. Good Lamu ball at 3s. 71/4d.

#### PLANTATION RUBBER.

July as Auction,-Ceylon and Straits Pará rubber: 80 packages offered and 56 sold; good to fine Ceylon biscuits at 6s. 1 1/2 d. @ 6s. 3d.

and dirty 4s. @ 4s. 111/d. Straits: Good sheet, 6s. Iquitos Rubber Exports-1904. 23/d.; good biscuits, 6s. 11/d. @ 6s. 21/d.; good scrap, 5s. 3d.; mixed part white and sof.ish, 4s. @ 4s. 7d. Rambong (Ficus elastica rubber): Pressed clean black slab at 4s 01/4d.; ditto heated at 3s. 61/4d. [Sales of fine hard cure rubber from Pará on spot at 5s. 5d. =\$1.3134.]

July 28-No Auction.-Small sales plantation grown Pará at 6s. 2d. @ 6s. 3d. and "crepe" at 6s. 31/2d., closing 6s. 4d [=\$1.54] value.

August 4 Auction .- Ceylon and Straits Pará: 102 packages offered, [=\$1.52]; good to fine pale scrap, 5s.

1d. @ 5s. 5d.; mixed chiefly dark 26 sold; fine pale sheet at 6s. 3d. [==\$1.52]; dark rather immature at 6s. @ 6s. id.; scrap at 4s. 9d. @ 5s.; fine dark cuttings at 5s. 21/4d. Rambong: Clean dark strips at 4s. 1d. [Sales of fine hard cure from Pará on spot at 5s. 61/2d. =\$1.341/4.]

August 11-No Auction .- Ceylon and Straits in demand at 6s. 3d. but nothing offering privately below 6s. 5d. [=\$1.56.]

August 18 Auction .- Fifty nine packages Ceylon and Straits plantation sold. Fine pale thin biscuits and sheet at 6s. 3d [=\$1 52]; inferior biscuits, dull and moldy at 6s.; fine pale clean washed "worm" at 6s. 3d.; fairly good scrap at 5s. @ 5s 5d; mixed at 4s. 4d.; inferior part badly heated at 3s. @ 3s. 3d. [Sales of fine hard cure rubber from Pará at 5s. 7d. [=\$1.35 1]

# Ceylon Exports (Plantation Rubber).

DETAILS	BY WEE	KS.	
POUND	S.		POUNDS.
January I to June 19 45.43 Week ending June 26 3,17		nding July 24	1,638
Week ending July 3 1,15	CONT	to July 24	55,895
Week ending July 10 1,74		period, 1904	40,233
Week ending July 17 2.73		period, 1903	
DEST	INATION.		
Great Britain 40,57	3 United	States	3,036
Germany 11,13		la	1,147
Bordeaux.			
IMPORTATION	OF CAOU	TCHOUC.	
Months.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Januarykild	5 66,864	54,550	130,255
February		169,025	126,540
March		94,615	173.355
April	. 97,641	121,560	152,650
May		91,125	74,700
June	. 63,473	65,060	77,100
Totalkild	5 546,665	595.935	734,600

#### Para.

KANTHACK & Co. report [August 1]:

Rubber. - The feeling of weakness, reflected by inactivity and lower values, seems to have spent itself, as lately the market has been characterized, by a somewhat firmer tone, ascribed to encouraging development in the consuming centers as well as to scarcity of supplies. It is worth mentioning that quite a number of small steamboats with a considerable quantity of last crop's rubber on board are still detained in the upper reaches of some rivers where they must remain a few months longer until the water rises sufficiently to permit navigation.

# Rubber Receipts at Manaos.

DURING July-the first month of the crop year [courtesy of Messrs, Scholz & Co.1:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Rio Purús-Acretons	225	145	163
Rio Madeira	219	149	252
Rio Juruá	37	25	2
Rio Javary-Iquitos	90	25	14
Rio Solimões	HH	4	10
Rio Negro	4	-	12
			_
Total	586	348	453
Caucho	88	99	101
Total	6=4		614
I Otalicano, annonce con	074	447	014

[FROM A BRITISH CONSULAR REPORT.]

Grades.	U. States	England.	Germany.	France.	Brazil.	Total.
Fine rubber kilos Coarse (se: namby) Caucho slab Caucho ball Weak rubber	38,509 4,590 86 8,969	303,450 158,478 27,268 658,073 11,473	16,818	232,787 92,891 18 967 304,268 5,618	109,073 27,952 5.314 23,455 5.44	746,625 303,729 52,966 1,040,858
Total hilas	62.214	F.168.749	198 614	654 531	166 218	9 160 490

IMPORTS FROM PARA	AT N	EW YORK.	Thomsen & Co					=	29,8
[The Figures Indicate W	eights in l	Pounds.]	Lionel Hagens Constantino P			300		=	6,0
August 7 By the steamer Dominic,	from Pa	rá:	Constantino I	. Oau .	- 3,200		2,500		0,0
IMPORTERS. Fine, Mer	dium. Co	arse. Caucho, Total.	To	otal	222 500	37,100	204,700	37,800=	502,1
	,100 21	,800= 51,800	August 25	By th	ne steamer Gr	egory, fu	om Pará :		
		300 15 200= 65,600	New York Con	nmercial	Co. 55,700	12,600	28,500	2,700=	99,50
		,200 11,800= 72,000	Poel & Arnold						43,20
		.300= 15.800	Lionel Hagen				5,600	=	14,4
ionel Hagenaers & Co. 6,000	1,	,300 = 7,300	A. T. Morse &			700		=	13,5
Total 52,500 3	100 120	,900 27.000= 212,500	Constantino P					=	12,1
32,300 3	,100 119	1,000 = 111,300	Hagemeyer & Edmund Reek				7,600	=	12,0
August 15 By the steamer Maranh	ense, fro	m Manáosand Pará:	Edinand Reck	15 0 CO.		****	7,000	=	7,6
ew York CommercialCo. 129,100 32	000 64	con 1 800 - 226 000	To	nal	92,000	15,000	92,600	2.700=	202 3
		,000 31,200= 148,500			Bernard, from		-		
		,400 4.800= 75,800	with 75 tons Rul		250 411 0, 11011		ane at wer	w rork, sej	nember
PARA RUBBER VIA EURO	PE	CENTRAL	8-Continued.		A UG. 21.—	By the Fr	nance=Co	lon:	
PARA ROBBER VIA EURO	POUNDS.	Otto Gerdau	5.10	00	Hirzel, Feitn	nan & Co.		9.7	00
T	POUNDS.	Roldan & Van Sickle	3.54		Mann & Eme Kunhardt &	don		7	00
July 31.—By the Collic=Liverpool:	40 800	Dumarest Bros. & Co American Trading Co	3,10		Kunnarut &	00	******	1,0	000 11,
T. Morse & Co. (Coarse)	17,560	Mann & Emdon	1.70	00		AF	RICAN	S.	
JULY 31.—By the Umbria=Liverpool:		J. M. Capen's Sons J. A. Medina & Co		00 00 37,500	Jury 97	Ry the To	utonia_Ti	vormool.	POUNI
ew York Commercial Co. (Pine) 22,0 ew York Commercial Co (Coarse) . 4 5	00 26 500			o1,000	Poel & Arno	ld		11.0	00
Aug. 1.—By the Cevic=Liverpool:		Aug. 5.—By the Seneca:	= Mexico:	100	George A. A	den & Co	D	6.0	00
T. Morse & Co. (Coarse)	21,000	Harburger & Stack Graham, Hinkley & Co	1,00	UO OU	A W Brune	ber Co		4,5	
	21000	H. Marquardt & Co		00	Kobinson &	Tallman		b.0	CG.
ton & Bolivia Co. (Fine) 90	00	European Option		00 25 000	AASTRIBLE IN CL	rugell		4.30	00
ston & Bolivia Co. (Coarse) 2,50	60	Aug. 5.—By the El Paso		00	A. T. Morse				90 39,
nt & Co. (Caucho) 18.0		A. T. Morse & Co A. N. Rothoiz			JULY 27.—				
ug 5By the Lucania=Liverpool:		Aug. 7.—By the Comeon		7,000	George A. A.	den & Co		47,0	00
el & Arnold (Caucho)	11,000	American Commercial Co		00	Poel & Arnol	ld		20,00	00
UG. 10By the Maraval=Bolivar:		Hirsch & Kaiser	9,00	00 25,000		ing Co	********	2,00	00 96,
ebaud Brothers (Fine) 34,00	00	Aug. 8By the Alleghe			JULY 311				
baud Brothers (Coarse)	10	A. Held	2.00	10	Henry A. Go	uld Co	****** ***	, 5,50	00
	30,000	Kunnardt & Co	1 80	00	A. T. Morse				00 8.
el & Arpold (Fine)	00	Isaac Brandon & Bros		00 4,300					
el & Arnold (Coarse) 25,00	00	Aug. 8.—By the Alliano		0.000	A. T. Morse				11
el & Arnoid (Caucho) 13,50	00 62,000	Piza, Nephews & Co		2,700					
.ug. 21By the Finance= Wollendo:		Aug. 8.—By the San Me		0	Poel & Arno!		*** *****		30,
ston & Bolivia Co. (Fine) 7,50		A. T. Morse & Co	6,50		AUG. 2 By				
D. Hitch & Co. (Fine) 1,00	8.500	Aug. 11By the Gere=		3,000	A. T. Morse & George A. Al	den & Co		13.50	00 18,0
THER ARRIVALS ATNEW Y	ORK	G. Amsinek & Co		0	1				10,0
	21616	A. N. Rotholz	800	0	George A. Al				00
CENTRALS.		Eggers & Heinlein	80	0 3,800	Poel & Arnold	4		11,00	00 36.0
ULY 24By the Tennyson=Bahia:	FOUNDS.	AUG, 12By the Orizal			AUG. SBy				
sch & Kulser 77.00	0	H. Marquardt & Co	1,700	0	A. T. Morse &	k Co		4.50	10
H. Rossbach & Bros 20,00	00	Harburger & Stack E. Steiger & Co	1.000	0	Rubber Trad	ing Co		2.50	00
erican Commercial Co	N.F	American Trading Co	500		Poel & Arnol				00 9,
	0 121,500	Aug. 14By the Mexico			Aug. 8By				
ULY 25By the Altai=Colombia:		G. Amsinck & Co	11,400	1	George A. Ald	ien & Co			25,0
A. De Lima & Co		Hirzel, Feltman & Co	9,700	)	Aug. 9By				
man & Kemp 70	0	Lawrence Johnson & Co.,	2,800	)	A. T. Morse & Robinson & T	Co		10,00	0
erro	0		2,700						W 11,
nhardt & Co 80	0	Roldan & Van Sickle	2,700	)	AUG. 11.—By				
A. Lindo & Co	0 # 400	Mabb & Emdon	2.200	)	George A. Alc A. T Morse &	Co		11 00	0
TLY 27.—By the Patricia=Hamburg:		American Trading Co Dumarest Bros. & Co	1.900		Poel & Arnold			5.00	10
sch & Kaiser		Meyer Hecht	1,000	1	A. W. Brunn				0,040,0
	0,000	A. M. Capens Sons	1,500	46,300	AUG, 14.—B				
LY 29.—By the Vigilancia = Mexico:	0	Aug. 15By the Sibiria			George A. Ald	len & Co.	*******	22 00	0
burger & Stack 6,00 teiger & Co 1,50		Banco de Exportasos			Wallace L. Go	ough	**********	4.50	0
d. Probst & Co 80	0	D. A. DeLima & Co	1.000	)	A. W. Brunn,	*** *** .		7,50	0 46,
farquardt & Co 700 Imsinek & Co 50	0	Lawrence Johnson & Co .	800	)	Aug. 14B				
opean Option 22,00		Lionel Hagenaers & Co Aug. 18.—By the Bayam			A. T. Morse &	Co		11,00	0
TLY 31By the St. Paul=London:	1	Graham Hinkley & Co			George A. Alc	len & Co.	4	9,000	0 20,0
sch & Kaiser	22.50(	J. W. Wilson & Co	1.000	0	AUG, 18 B	y the Bat	avia=Han	nburg:	
UG. 2.—By the Sarnia=Colombia:		Freq Probst & Co	500	0 00 000	A. T. Morse & George A. Ald	Co	********	13,50	0
c Kubie & Co 2,00		European Option		0 22,600	Rubb r Tradi	ng Co		3,000	0 24.5
eres & Co 1,00	0	Aug. 14 -By the Minner			Aug 18B				,-
8. Strout		General Rubber Co		3,500	General Rubb	her Co		60,000	0
dan & Van Sickle 50	0	AUG. 21By the Byron:	= Bahia:		George A. Ald	den & Co.		14,000	0 74,0
ro A. Lopez	0000	Hirsch & Kalser		)	AUG. 21B	y the Zee	land=Ant	werp.	
UG. 3By the Syracusa=Bahia:		American Commercial Co.	22,500	0	Poel & Arnold	d		6,500	
sch & Kaiser	16,000	A. D. Hitch & Co	3.000	78,000	George A. Alt	gen & Co	*	2,500	
	10,000				AUG. 21.—				
		Aug. 21.—By the Flandr	ta=Honduras ·		Poel & Arnol			0000	12,50
					A 170 04 D	w the Weer	tonia-Ti-	ernool.	
.ug. 3.—By the Advance=Colon: zel, Feltman & Co		Eggers & Heinlein	1,500	)	AUG. 24.—By				

		1
AFRICANS-Continued.	EAST INDIAN.—Continued.	CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS.
AUG. 24.—By the Penneylvania=Hamburg: A. T. Morse & Co	AUG. 18.—By the Nubia=Singapore: Robinson & Tallman	Imports :   FOUNDS   VALUE   India-rubber .   2,333,300   \$1,511,37   Guita-percha .   2,486   54,368   24,966   Guita-jelutong (Pontlanak)   3,905,668   117,73
EAST INDIAN.	Aug. 21.—By the Sagami=Singapore:	Total 6,294,345 \$1,654,09
JULY 24.—By the Atholl =Singapore:         Poel & Arnold	Pierre T. Betts	Exports:     1ndia-rubber
JULY 25.—By the Mescha=London: George A. Alden & Co	Poel & Arnold	
JULY 31.—By the Neidenfels=Calcutta:	GUTTA-PERCHA AND BALATA.	BOSTON ARRIVALS.
Poel & Arnold 3,500	POUNDS	JULY 1By the Barcelonia=Hamburg:
Aug. 8.—By the Minnehaha=London: George A. Alden & Co	JULY 27.—By the Patricia=Hamburg: To Order	George A. Aldon & Co.—African 44,103  JULY 7.—By the Sylvania=Liverpool:
Aug. 9.—By the Georgic=Liverpool: Poel & Arnold	JULY 31.—By the 80. Paul=London: Wallace L. Gough	George A. Alden & Co — African. 3.430  JULY 11.—By the Cestrian = Liverpool:
Aug. 14.—By the Buceros=Calcutta; Poel & Arnold	Aug 14.—By the Minnetonka=London: Wallace L Gough	George A. Alden & Co African. 1,874
Aug. 18.—By the Baltic=Liverpool: Poel & Arnold		J. E. Odell.—African
Aug. 21By the Sagami=Singapore:	Aug 21 By the Sagami=Singapore:	George A. Alden & Co East Indian 5,917
Pierre T. Betts	Winter & Smillie	JULY 25.—By the Abessinia = Hamburg: P. el & Arnold - African
Qeorge A. Alden & Co	Aug. 24.—By the <i>Pennsylvania</i> =Hamburg: To Order	JULY 28.—By the Canadian=Liverpool. George A. Alden & Co.—African 45 461
George A. Alden & Co 5,000	BALATA.	JULY 28.—By the Etonian=Autwerp:
GUTTA-JELUTONG.	Aug 7 - By the Parcing = Demerara:	Poel & Arnold-African 10,617
JULY 24.—By the Atholl=Singapore: Heabler & Co	Mailland, Coppel Co	JULY 28.—By the Abcssinia=Hamburg: George A. Alden & Co.—African 1,962
Robert Branss & Co	AUG. 10.—By the Maraval=Cuidad Bolivar: Frame & Co	Total

# OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF CRUDE INDIA-RUBBER (IN POUNDS).

UNITED STATES.			GREAT BRITAIN.					
MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	BRY IMPORTS	
June, 1905	3,696,260 36,138,536	220,104 1,353,926	3,476,156 34,784,610	June, 1905	4.822,496 27,856,192	2,6c6,8o0 15,425,880	2,215,696 12,430,312	
Six months, 1905		1,574,030 1,760,986 1,567,915	38,260,766 32,730.137 27.000.819	Six months, 1905 Six months, 1904 Six months, 1903	32,678,688 30,909 872 29,328 208	18,032,680 17,549,062 19,415 872	14,646,008 13,360,810 9,912 336	
*6	GERMANY.			1	ITALY.			
MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	REFORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	MONTHS.	IMPORTS	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	
June, 1905	3,847,140 18,987,980	1,250,260 6,113,580	2,596,880 12,874,400	June, 1905	120,780 733.920	1,540 117,040	119,240 616,880	
Six months, 1905	22.835,120 18,294,760 18.357,240	7,363,840 5.233.580 6.686,020	15,471,280 13,061,180 11,671,220	Six months, 1905	854,700 841,720 899,360	118,580 52,140 94,380	736,120 789,580 804,980	
	FRANCE.*			AUSTE	IA-HUNG	ARY.	-	
MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	MONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NRT IMPORTS.	
June, 1905	2,227,280 12,358,720	1,138,940 6,784,580	1,088,340 5,574,140	June, 1905 January-May	251.680 1,318,680	3,740 12,540	247,940 1.306,140	
Six months, 1905 Six months, 1904 Six months, 1903	14,586,000 10,775,820 8,326,560	7.923,520 6,660,720 4,679,880	6,662,480 4 115,100 3 716,680	Six months, 1905 Six months, 1904 Six months, 1903	1,570,360 1,541,320 1.504,580	16,280 10,340 12,320	1,554 080 1 530,980 1,492,260	
В	ELGIUM †							
HONTHS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	Norm - Carman	statistics includ	a Cutta marcha	Palate	
June, 1905 January-May	7,381,865	5.318,974	2,062,891	NOTE.—German statistics include Gutta-percha, Balata, old rubber, and substitutes. French, Austrian, and Italian figures include Gutta-percha. The exports from the United States embrace the supplies for Canadian consumption.				
Six months, 1905				*General Commerc		cial Commerce.		

